THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,553—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
27th Jan.	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	......	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	......	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	......	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Lerequier	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Oceanien	4132	Lerequier	25th Jan. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	23rd Feb. 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	10th Feb. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. "

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time,	Route via.
Linga	2184	Fri.	26th Jan.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	29th Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	1st Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st Feb, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 7th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 27th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 27th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

26th January, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb.	1912
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd "	"
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "	"
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May	"
*Elysia	6384	A. Haigh	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June	"

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	998
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers,	Tons,	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Konig	4900	von. Holdt	3rd Feb. 1912.
a Kanzler	3000	Coltzau	10th Feb. 1912.
Praesident	3310	Bremer	26th Feb. 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	6th March 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

24, Medow Street, 19th January, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupees per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 4 per do. *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousands.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.) Aden, (Steamer Point) Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

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18 CONVINCING FACTS.

Why you should buy the Extra Strong Colonial Napier for use in over-sea countries.

1 It is not intended to compete with "cheaply made" cars, but is made to last, and is guaranteed for three years.

2 It has 11*in. Ground Clearance* with 915 by 105 (standard size) tyres.

3 It has *larger tyres than the standard model* but not excessively large wheels.

4 The springs are specially low and strong, and the *transverse spring is fitted at the back* to ensure easy riding and to prevent distortion of the frame.

5 The *Carburettor is high up above the frame* so as to enable the car to go through deep water. An *extra air regulator is fitted.* A fine metal gauze strainer is fitted to prevent any dust from entering engine.

6 The flywheel is in front of the engine, so that in going over obstructions the front road wheels lift the flywheel over the obstruction, whereas in cars where the flywheel is at the back of the engine the flywheel would drop on the top of the obstruction.

7 Both the frame and the front axle are of specially increased strength.

8 *Low gear is fitted* which enables the car to negotiate soft and sandy places and to ascend very steep inclines, and climb out of river beds.

9 The back axle casing is especially strong.

10 *Petrol is fed from a tank by pressure* ensuring a perfect petrol supply when ascending the steepest gradient.

11 The radiator and water pipes are of very large dimension and a *water pump is fitted* to ensure perfect cooling in the Tropics.

12 Automatic forced lubrication to ensure equal and perfect oiling to bearing surfaces.

13 Grease cups instead of oilers fitted to all spring shackles.

14 Mechanism and all working parts enclosed against dirt, grit or dust.

15 Internal expansion brakes on back hub entirely enclosed against dust or mud.

16 Metal to metal clutch running in oil. No leather is used, as leather is affected by heat, climate and water.

17 Special stearing lock enabling the car to be turned in a small space.

18 We would also point out that this car is British and guaranteed for three years which compares very favourably with those cars made by other manufacturers, which can only be guaranteed for a few months.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to

JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS:—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get "BATLIWALA'S" His experience has provided that Batliwala's beats the disease.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Ask your dealer for BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Re. 1 each or from

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

Native Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India invariably find

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES

the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by hundreds of testimonials

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

Bombay Depot 3, Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says:—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.

THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,

Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

PROFESSOR O. V. MULLER, M. D., will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY the 31st January, 1912, at 6 P. M.

SUBJECT.—"Viking Wanderings in the West," being some notes on Norse Discoveries in America in Pre-Columbian days.

Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

G. F. CHALK,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 61 of 1912.

RE ABDUL KADER NURBHOY, MAHOMEDBHOY ABDUL KADAR, ABASBHOY ABDUL KADAR and MAHOMEDALLY ALLABUX all of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitants carrying on business in partnership under the name, style and firm of ABDUL KADAR NURBHOY and Co. and ABDUL KADAR NURBHOY and SONS.

WHEREAS the abovenamed ABDUL KADAR NURBHOY MAHOMEDBHOY ABDUL KADAR, ABASBHOY ABDUL KADAR and MAHOMEDALLY ALLABUX have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon their attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 25th day of January, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD., in Bombay, will in future be conducted by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LTD.

H. G. WEBER,
Attorney for the Bombay Branch of
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.,
and of
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LTD

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Wednesday, the 14th February, 1912, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st day of April, 1912.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th January, 1912.

I AM not responsible for any debts contracted by my son EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and any person who deals with him will do so at his own risk.

H. AHMED HASSUM,
121, Abdul Rahman Street,
4th January, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW-THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...Dep.	9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep.	7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr.	10-25 p.m.	Bombay......Arr.	8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

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Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

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AUCTION SALE OF THE HOPE MILLS.

Under instructions from Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Baronet, who has been authorised in that behalf by the consent decree, dated the 13th November, 1911, in Appeals Nos. 2 and 12 of 1911, and suit No. 650 of 1908, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decree, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Office of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the Mills premises known as the Hope mills together with all machinery, etc.

For further particulars see "Bombay Gazette" of the 18th instant.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY. the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, blackwood open carved chairs, settie sofas, blackwood book-stand, white painted furniture, Chival glass, teakwood, bedsteads, table, wall and hall lamps, blackwood carved teapoys, large valuable China vases, pier tables, foot stools, one large ice box, Mirzapore carpets of large and small sizes, blackwood carved low chairs, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. Beaman.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

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Under instructions from the mortgagee Ambabai, widow and sole executrix of the will of Narondas Panachand, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th January, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rewoobai, widow of Shivram, Ramjee Thosar, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 12th December 1908 and of a further charge dated 7th April 1909 and of another further charge dated 27th May 1909, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and lying at 1st Carpenter Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 216 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1722, New No 8852, Old Survey No. 505 and New Survey No. 5245 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6576 (1) and Street Nos. 26-28 and bounded on the East by the property of Wasudeo Bhasker on the West by the property of Nana Balaji on the North by the property of Kashinath Hurji and others and on the South by the said 1st Carpenter Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office No. 18, Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 28th January.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Love Lane, below Byculla Bridge, opposite the Stranger's Home and next to Education Society Press, the very valuable and artistic neat design, teak and blackwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Robert, Breslaur and others, Treacher's glassware, best platedware, rich dinner and dessert sets, large screw telescopic English solid mahogany dining table for 20 persons, sideboard and dinner waggons, open carved blackwood tables and teapoys, elegant side and corner cabinets, book case, plateglass gun cupboard, zoonda almyrah, roll top office table, Remington typewriter, artistic screen, elegant best plated four-branched centre piece with coat of arms by Reed and Barton, Chubb's safe, marble clock, Jost radia fan, gold gilt clock under dome, large travelling platedware, chest with Elkington spoons and forks, velvet piled carpets, wall clock by Marcks and Co. C spring baba gharry, exercise saddle horse, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy, satsuma and brass vases, figures, bead chicks, iron with brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, silverware, books, Singer sewing machine, jardineers, red porcelain, Ditmar's majolica pillars, revolving chess-table, Sung pagoda of original porcelain work, of date about 1280, elegant and rare Moradabad marble table with 2 large fighting swan figures, marble figure of Budha, clothe gown presses, dressing and wash-hand and writing tables, copying press fancy teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing-room suit in 10 pieces, electric lights cane chairs jail-made durries, rich table ornaments, medicine chest, old Chinaware, dressing suite bags, bicycle, cooking pots, about 300 garden pots plants on iron stand, etc., the property of William Marsden Hind, Esq., lately of the Brush Electric and Engineering Co., proceeded home and of others.

The property of a gentleman :—

1 Humber motor car, 4 cylinder, 15 h. p. complete with cape hood, glass screen, 2 head and 2 side lights, back light, stepny wheels with tyre, all tools, in excellent running order and condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, tiled top teapoys and jardineers, single and double almyrahs, partition screens, dinner wagons, cupboards, chairs, teapoys, phonographs and records, iron-safes, &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 " " shigram.
1 " " victoria.

By order of the concerned—
1 D'Dion 2 cylinder, 12 horse power 8 seated motor-car, side entrance, with hood lamp &c. recently painted, in very good working order.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th January, 1912.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing ?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription, Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	,, 18 12	,, 11 2
Quarterly	...	,, 7 8	,, 6 8
Monthly	...	2 8	,, 2 6

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly	...	,, 10 10	,, 8 [illegible]
Monthly	...	,, 3 12	,, 3 [illegible]

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rates payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	...	... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 5-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	,, 2-8	do
Fifth and upwards	...	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	,, 4-0	do

In the Native Language double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, 26TH January, 1912.

Daily we are nearing the time when the Exhibition must be closed. It will be long before you have another opportunity giving you the same interest and amusement. Here you have wonderful value at a very small cost.

Note the price of Admission } 4 Annas.

TO-DAY, from 5-30 P.M. to 12-30 A.M.

BANDS! BANDS!! BANDS!!!

LOAN EXHIBITS—A wonderful collection of articles, paintings, carvings, carpets, furniture, guns, precious stones, models, etc., all of which will in a few days be returned to the owners probably never to be collected together again.

ARTS AND CRAFTS, MODELS OF OLD AND NEW BOMBAY, THE OLD COTTON GREEN, CHURCHGATE, APOLLO GATE.

All the usual amusements and attraction.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH: the latest and most up-to-date films shown in the Exhibition three times every evening—almost a continuous performance.

FORWARD ENGAGEMENTS.

DANCING.

SATURDAY 27TH JUNE.

IN THE STADIUM:

Dancing for Ladies and Gentlemen in Fancy and Evening dress.

NAUTCH GIRLS, CAFE CHANTANT, JUGGLERS, BALANCERS, VENTRILOQUISTS Etc.

Come early—Doors open at 8-15 P.M.

NOTE.—Owing to the arrangements for these Saturday attractions, it has been found necessary to put off the Firework Display on Sunday 28th January but there will be a final double display on Sunday 11th February 9-45 p.m.

MONDAY, 29th January:

SECOND SPECIAL PURDAH DAY.

For Ladies only from 5 p. m. to 7-30 p. m.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JAN. 24.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 1-16		5-16
3 do. Rentes	95 1-4	1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	93 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. securities...	64 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 3-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 7-16	1-16	
do. in New York ...	57 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·25 1-2	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20·51	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4·87 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	21st Sept		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 11-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 5-16	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £350,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

PORT SAID, Jan. 24.

The P. and O. "Marmora" to-day shipped £200,000 gold for India.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Rs. 72,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta
,, 40,000 ,, to Bombay
,, ... ,, to Madras
,, 72,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 24,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 19,40,000 ,, to Bombay.
,, 3,00,000 ,, to Madras.
,, 47,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·13.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,18,90,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,40,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 9,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot: Firm. Active demand. Large business.
Futures ... Firm.
Manchester Steady with moderate demand including sales increased yesterday by 5,000.
Total Sales ...18,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 5,000 ,,
Imports ... 6,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 5·44—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·25 +06	5·28 +05	5·31 +05	5·32 +06	5·34 +06
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·35 +05	5·36 +05	5·35 +05	5·32 +03	

New York official noon call March 9·42; May 9·53. New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·78; May 9·80.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 46,000
Receipts at ,, last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 21,000
Exports to Continent ... 17,000
Spot Cotton— ... 9·65+15

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·45 +15
Futures—Month of May 9·63+18
} Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and to expected heavy export.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 9 5-8 +1-16
Futures month of Mar. ... 9·76 +16
Futures month of May ... 9·85+17
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...37 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—Jan.—London—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 37 3-8 unchgd
Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ...
Do. Months—Jan.—No sellers. Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 37 1-4 unchgd
Do Months ... ... Jan.—Sellers.
Victorian ... ...
Do Months ... ... Jan.
New South Wales ... ...
Do Months ... Jan.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ...43 1-2unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...61 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-17-0 unchgd—Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7quality). ... ... 14 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 6 1-2+1-2 Jan.—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 74 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 6 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 62 7-16+1-8

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal... 12-9 Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 6 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 2—1
Months of Shipments ... Feb.
Tone—Easier. Irregular but closing quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 20 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apr-Aug. Sellers
Tone—Very quiet.—Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 3—unchgd.
Month of Shipments Jan.-Feb.—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Java Sugar—Steady. Nothing done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [25TH JAN. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
10 Boxes Sovs...	Rs. 7,50,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	58	68,564
B B and C I Railway ...	24	27,883

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

Council Bills yesterday went well tenderers receiving only 4 per cent. The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16 10th Feb
Do. do France	...172
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4 to 140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...188 1-4
Japan ,,	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement and during the morning gave way 1-8 in both position, but has since recovered to the opening rate as under.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95 10 0
1st Settlement... ...	,, 95 10 0
2nd ,, ...	,, 95 11 0

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 higher for ready and for delivery in two months at 26 3-8 and 26 7-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 57 3-8. The local market opened firm at 67 ex duty for ready bars and has improved during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English BarGold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	,, 67 2 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,, 66 15 0
,, 2nd Settlement ...	,, 67 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

To-day, with better advices from America, the market opened firm and rates were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round. The January Settlement has been completed to-day and we give below the Room rates of the day.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate and rates have been well maintained.

The following are to-day's quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ld.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
H G Bengals...	...	235	225	Ready. Ry. terms
Do. ...	...	236	226	Jetha ,,
M G Bengals...	251	239	229	Ry. ,,
Do. ...	252	240	230	Jetha ,,
M G Scind-Punjab	246	236	226	Ry. ,,
Do. ...	247	237	227	Jetha ,,
M G Khandeish	249	237	231	Ready.
M G Yeotmal ...	265	257	...	,,
M G Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ...	263	255	...	,,
M G Nagpore, Kamptee ...	266	258	...	,,
M G Oomrawattee, (descriptions) ...	261	253	...	,,
M G Akola-Khamgaun, Karanja "Fair Staple"	261	253	...	,,
M G Wardha-Hinganghat.	268	260	...	,,
M G Broach ...	275	...	265	March 25
M G Muttia ...	...	237	227	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 32,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·27 +02	5·28 +02	5·33 +03
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·35 +03	5·37 +03	5·37 +02
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
5·38 +02	5·38 +03	5·35 +03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady as under,
Ready ... Rs. 13 0 0 B T
April.-May ... ,, 11 15 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady. We Quote:—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... ,, 8 2 6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 56 0 0
Ready White Gulburga ... ,, 56 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ... ,, 51 0 0
Black Kutni ... ,, 47 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ,, 58 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 3 0 B. T
Forward ... Rs. 11 3 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... ,, 7 2 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Ready ... Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady. We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 3 0 B. T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ... ,, 5 6 0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,765
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	52

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co... ...	1,912 1-2
David	411 1-4
Kohinoor	732 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,645
Standard	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	150 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Bombay S N Co Ord.	230
Colaba Land and Mill	12
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1 4
Treacher & Co	490

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	512 1-2

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	18,649 bales
Wheat	23,914 cwts.
Linseed	2,293 ,,
Rapeseed	49 ,,
Gingellyseed	13,553 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts...	11,369 ,,
Castorseed	829 ,,
Rice	41,610 ,,
Myrabollams	2,009 ,,
Cottonseed	41,354 ,,
Mowraseed	147 ,,
Gram	2,622 ,,
Joowar	371 ,,
Maize	830 ,,

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 25.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 10 bales hides, J Purdhan and Co; 13 bales skins, R M Keoka; 33 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 25 cwts raisins, R Jeewandas and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR HULL.

Woodbridge s—4,400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Imani s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barrington Court s—125 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 800 cwts nigerseed, 5,759 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2,609 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, H Maganlal; 750 cwts poppyseed, 1,732 cwts maize, M Valabhdas.

Imani s—4,002 cwts nigerseed, 1,500 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beckbergen s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, B L Lloyd and Co; 1 bale carpets, E F Fulep; 500 cwts myrabollams M Chogpal; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, E Oomersey; 500 cwts myrabollams S Cooverji and Co; 101 cwts cashewnuts, J Fashiri 5,000 cwts gram, and 1,999 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

Rysbergen s—95 bales hemp T Morrison and Co.

Annie Rickmer s— 2,000 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rysbergen s—1,000 cwts oil cakes, T Morrison and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—798 bales cotton fly 220 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 1,400 cwts fonsinews E. C. Nanjee 220 bales cotton fly K. Visram and Co; 1 bale carpets E. G. Fulep. 37 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 20 cwts ghandy medicine, 400 cwts cashewnuts 56 cwts yellow colour, 15 cwts pistaseed R Jeewandas and Co; 110 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co 5 pots rosa oil M Jaferbhoy 1650 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—136 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale carpet E G Fulep; 246 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s—200 cwt olibanum, R Damjee and Co.

FOR HONG-KONG.

Assaye s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—149 chests opium, 1035 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, S Ramnath.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—400 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—900 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—1,700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 3,800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 800 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 400 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 312 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, N W Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MARRIAGE.

BELL-FERNIE—January 15, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, Charles Alfred Bell, Indian Civil Service, to Cashie Kerr, daughter of the late David Fernie of Liverpool.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer "Egypt" due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice session 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.; night session (Saturday) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "An acre of performance is worth a whole land of promise."—Howell.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., to-morrow.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The band of the 96th Berar Infantry, by kind permission of Colonel Powys Lane and Officers, will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday evening:—

Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini
March	Who Carries the Gun... J. Ord. Hume	
Selection	Spanish War Songs......	M. Retford
Waltz	Barcarolle	Oscar Fetras
Intermezzo ...	Forget-me-not	A. Macbeth
Selection	The Orchid	Ivan Caryll
Sketch	Cyk; Cyk;..................	T. W. Thurban
Patrol	Egyptian	J. V. Lane

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Two hack victorias, Nos. 181 and 370, were going along Queen's Road, Wednesday, when the horse attached to the former vehicle slipped and fell. On noticing this, the driver of the latter vehicle pulled up his horse suddenly, with the result that it also slipped on to the victoria in front, the spike on the turn-table of which pierced its chest. The animal died on the spot. The occupants of the carriages were not injured.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, a conversational meeting of the members will be held at 5-30 p. m., (S. T.), in the Hall of the Headquarters of the Brotherhood, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. On Sunday, the 28th instant, the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a. m., (S. T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will address on "Wordsworth's Prelude." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at the Aryan-Education Society's Schools, Girgaon, and will be be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B. A., L. L. B.

THE SKATING RINK.

There was a good attendance at the Elysium Skating Rink on Wednesday evening, when the management had arranged a combined skating and dancing session, which was carried out admirably. When the distribution of confetti took place, the fun and excitement rose to a high pitch. Twelve o'clock brought a most enjoyable cinderella to an end. The Rink proprietors advertise another dance and skating to take place on Wednesday next.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a open fact that India is an agricultural country. About 80 per cent. of its population is engaged in the operations of the farm; but the grievances coming from all directions are that India has failed in many quarters to produce rich commodities as it did before quarter of a century. The very first reason to this seems the lack of education. People have hardly tried to look into the real matter or cared to know the importance or value of such education or the place where such training is imparted.

Thanks to the Government that it has taken up this matter at an early date and established Agricultural Departments in different centres of India. Agricultural education can now be obtained at a number of institutions, namely Nagpur, Poona, Coimbatore, Cawnpore, Bhagalpore and Lyalpur in Punjab. The chief aim and object of these institutions are to impart special and practical instructions in science, connected with agriculture by means of lectures, experiments and practical laboratory work. A thorough acquaintance is thus gained with the scientific truths upon which all good systems of agriculture are based. In order to combine study with practical experience, students receive instruction in practical farm work under proper direction. The full course extends over a period of three years. The scientific course includes Agriculture, Chemistry, Physics, Agricultural Chemistry Geology. Botany, Survey and levelling, engineering, extomology, veterinary, Psycology, etc. The advantage of such a course of study in the combination of theory with practice. The student sees for himself various rotations of crop, different mode of cultivation and becomes acquainted with manners, seed-selection, feeding stuffs and the different breeds of cattle. Thus in fact a student is prepared to work out his own line independent of all allied subjects. The students of advanced classes become acquainted with the prices of stock, implements, produce, cost of building and thus becomes quite fit to transact the business of his own farm. Not only such an education would prepare a student for farming but other business as well. A man with this must knowledge can proceed to America and get a finishing touch there in the course of a year or two. America is nowadays specially renowned for its scientific training in agriculture and one more advantage it affords is that the soil and climatic conditions of that country are more or less just the same as in Indian students if trained practically in general agriculture dry-farming, fruit culture, and preserving, dairy cattle breeding, cotton and sugar cultivation can do very well both to themselves and their mother-country after their return from that land to India.—Yours, &c.,

H. H. P.

FAMINE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The two anna fund started by Mr. Narottam Murarji Goculdas will, no doubt go a great way in relieving distress prevailing among famine-stricken people. I would, however, like to suggest, through the medium of your paper, to the managers of charitable funds which are gradually increasing by annual interests that they should devote some portion of them towards the relief of distress arising from this national calamity inasmuch as it will be a well-deserved charity, misdirected charity trains up able bodied men and women to the meanness of beggary and those, who are truly deserving it should therefore be well supported through it. Wealthy gentlemen should also establish Cheap Food Depots in those districts which are badly visited by famine and they should make arrangements to sell food of various kinds to poor people at the lowest possible cost price.—Yours, etc.,

ANANDRAO MANGESH.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CLAIM ON HUNDIS.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment in the suit brought by Ismailji Esufalli against H. H. Pirbhoy for the recovery of eleven hundis or the cancellation of the same.

In delivering his judgment, his Lordship said that the suit was brought by the plaintiff primarily for the recovery, or cancellation of a number of hundis which the plaintiff endorsed or made, and which were now with the defendant. The facts, briefly stated, were that the defendant bought a certain property from the mother of one, Fakirdin, a minor. At the same time, the mother executed an indemnity bond in the defendant's favour as there seemed to have been some doubt regarding her title to sell. Thereafter, Fakirdin brought a suit against the defendant and obtained a decree for the cancellation of the sale. This involved a heavy loss to the defendant. He had employed one Purshotam Hari to prepare the conveyance and indemnity bond. A claim for damages was made by the defendant against Purshotam. The plaintiff intervened and settled the amount. Purshotam undertook to pay the amount and signed blank hundies for Rs. 6,600. These were endorsed by the plaintiff. Thereafter, both the plaintiff and Purshotam asserted that the latter paid from time to time to the former sums aggregating Rs. 6,600 and the whole of this, the plaintiff asserted, was paid to or on behalf of the defendant. The eleven hundis, notwithstanding, were in the possession of the defendant and the plaintiff asked for the cancellation of the same.

On the evidence his Lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to prove his claim, dismissed his suit with costs and decreed the defendant's counterclaim for the whole amount with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

A PRINCE'S COMPLAINT.

Application for Transfer of Case.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the arguments on the application made by the defence for the transfer of the case in which Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar of Jasdan charged Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, Managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank, under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery pledged by him with the Indian Specie Bank as a security for a loan advanced to him. Mr. P. Godinho, Pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Fereira, Solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Inverarity said the application was made on the last occasion and he understood the prosecution was going to show cause against it.

Mr. Godinho said he opposed the application.

Mr Inverarity said he had been instructed to say that his Worship had already, in a judgment in another case, expressed his opinion on material facts which had connection with the present case, and he (counsel) thought it would be embarrassing to his Worship and also to the defence if the case was tried by that Court.

Mr. Godinho opposing the application argued whatever remarks were made by his Worship were not made extra-judicially, and the mere fact that some adverse comments had been made could form no ground for a transfer of the case. Mr. Godinho cited cases in support of his arguments and said adverse criticism did not in itself constitute a ground for transfer. He submitted that his Worship having gone through the whole evidence was the best person to try this case. The main issue in the other case was whether Abdoola Khakibhoy Readymoney was guilty or not, while the present case involved a wider issue.

His Worship, disposing of the application, said there were two grounds why it was desirable to transfer the case. The first was that the accused in the present case had been examined as witness at great length in another case arising out of one and the same transaction. The second ground was that it was very necessary that the accused should have no apprehension that he would not get a fair trial. If the accused came to this case in the belief and apprehension that the Court had made up its mind beforehand on a part of the case it was possible that he (the accused) might have an apprehension in his mind that he might not have a fair trial. It therefore seemed to his Worship desirable that the case should be transferred.

Mr. Godinho applied that the case be transferred to the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Inverarity objected, saying it would be more convenient to them to come to the Esplanade Police Court. It was a question of convenience.

His Worship remarked the transaction had taken place in Fort. The case was transferred to the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Excise Inspector Kuverji Darashaw charged Mahesh Ramdin, a Purdesi, and Runchhod Karsondas, a Hindu, with selling and being in possession of cocaine. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday afternoon the accused sold cocaine to a customer sent to them by the Excise Department. Their rooms at Bhuleshwar were searched when they were found to be in possession of a quantity of cocaine. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to three weeks' simple imprisonment.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Nowroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Kanaiya Hiralal, a Purdesi, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 9, the property of one Makund Luxman. It appeared from the evidence that at noon on Wednesday, while the complainant was waiting at the Victoria Terminus Station, the accused put his hand into Luxman's pocket and was about to remove his purse when the complainant seized him and handed him over to the police. The accused was convicted, and as he had four previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

KILLING HIS WIFE.

BEFORE Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Samson Abraham, a Beni-Israel, was charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder in that he on last Saturday killed his wife by striking her on the head and fracturing her skull by means of a bamboo stick.

The accused, it is alleged, has been suffering from melancholia. He suspected Dinabai his wife with undue intimacy with others and in a rage struck her with a heavy stick. She was taken to the hospital where she died of the injuries.

The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

CHARITY CONCERT AT TOWN HALL.

A charity concert, in aid of the Dr. Masina Hospital Fund, is to be held in the Town Hall to-morrow night. The persons taking part in the concert will be organised by Mr. B. N. Kabrajee, and will give selections of Native music and singing assisted in the chorus by a choir of seventy Parsi ladies and gentlemen. Items of English music on the piano, violin and mandoline will also be included in the programme. The concert will be held under the patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, who regret their inability to attend under stress of public and private engagements, and many of the prominent residents of Bombay have announced their intention of being present. All things point to the fact that the concert will be the success, as it has been in former years. The plan for booking is now open at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Government Resolutions.

The following resolution has been issued by Government in regard to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference:—No orders of Government are necessary on Resolutions I, II, V, VI, VII, VIII and X passed by the Provincial Co-operative Conference held in Poona in June last.

As regards Resolution No. III in connection with Mr. Chirmule's Note on "Registration of Shares and Debentures of Co-operative Societies," the Conference should be informed that the Government of India have accepted the proposal to exempt from registration under section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, shares, certificates or debentures issued by Co-operative Credit Societies with rights over immovable property, and their transfers, in every case in which their face value is or exceeds Rs. 100, and that they proposed to provide for it in the Bill to amend the Law relating to Co-operative Societies which is before the Imperial Legislative Council.

As regards Resolution IV, the Provincial Conference have approved of the following recommendations of the Committee:—

(a) The proposal to amend clause 5 of the Panchayat Bill by substituting the figure "Rs. 100" for "Rs. 20" so as to empower Panchayats to try suits up to that limit in the case of Co-operative Societies.

(b) The proposal to amend certain Rules in the Civil Procedure Code with a view to the speedy disposal of suits instituted by Co-operative Societies by service of summonses through the Secretary of the Societies.

The Conference should be informed with reference to proposal (a) that the matter is still under the consideration of Government and that orders on proposal (b) will be issued separately.

With reference to the request in paragraph 15 (sub-paragraph 1) of Mr. Campbell's letter, a sum of Rs. 1.000 has already been placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies for the purpose of demonstrating the use of improved hand-looms. Orders on Mr. Campbell's other proposals for the encouragement of the hand-loom weaving industry, have been issued.

The following Government resolution has been passed on the annual report on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1910-11:—

At the beginning of the year 1910-11 there were 208 registered Co-operative Credit Societies in the Presidency proper. During the year, 55 new societies were registered and 11 were cancelled so that the number in existence at the end of the year was 252, of which 183 were Rural and 69 were Urban Societies. The total working capital of all these societies rose during the year from Rs. 8,29,000 to Rs. 13,47,000. The development of the societies individually is shown by the fact that the average working capital of the Urban Societies increased from Rs. 7,412 to Rs. 11,650 and that of the Rural Societies from Rs. 2,722 to Rs. 2,970. The considerable increase in the total working capital is mostly on account of increased share capital and deposits by members. As a consequence of the greater reliance placed by the societies on their own resources the proportion of the total capital, which consisted of loans from Government, fell to 17 per cent. as compared with 20 per cent. in the preceding year and 22 per cent, in 1908-09. On the other hand the proportion of outside capital, which is one measure of the growth of co-operative "credit," also fell from 8 to 6 per cent. The circumstances of the year were such, however, that no significance can be attached to this apparent set back. Apart from the facts that the actual amount of capital attracted from outside sources increased and that the amount loaned by the seven "Central" Societies to other societies rose from Rs. 46,000 to Rs. 81,000, societies generally were awaiting the organization of the Central Bank and were therefore under no stimulus to develop other sources of borrowing. In other respects progress was steady if not remarkable. The average membership of Urban Societies remained at 101 and that of Rurals rose from 65 to 70, while the average amount of the Reserve Funds increased from Rs. 225 to Rs. 234 and from Rs. 177 to Rs. 192 respectively. The leading position is still maintained by the Southern Maratha Society which has nearly 1,500 members and completed the year with a working capital of Rs. 2,62,000 as compared with Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs at its commencement. Government are pleased to observe that two more gentlemen gave their services during the year as Honorary Organisers.

Of special forms of co-operation grain banks continue to have only a very limited sphere of operations. Government desire, however, that their working should continue to be watched specially by the Registrar. The increase from 10 to 17 in the number of leather-workers' societies is satisfactory, but it is desirable that future reports should contain some account of the practical results which these societies achieve in developing the industry to which their members belong. The position of the weaving trade with six societies and a Weaving Institute at Betgeri-Gadag is the same as last year. Although it was recognised that measures to improve the position of this craft by inducing its members to co-operate for industrial and business purposes would bear fruit slowly, it is disappointing that there has been no progress during the year in this direction. The advantages of co-operation are not entirely dependent on the development of improved appliances and methods of weaving and the Registrar should see that his qualified Assistant's attention is not absorbed by the technical branches of his work to the neglect of its co-operative side.

Since the close of the year under review Mr. Campbell has ceased to be Registrar, after holding the appointment, with one interruption on account of leave, for a period of six years. During that time he has met with remarkable success in securing a proper appreciation of the advantages of co-operation, in arousing enthusiasm and in attracting intelligent workers to the task of organisation. Under his guidance the movement, so far as co-operation alone is concerned, has developed greatly and is now firmly established on a sound basis. But in order to obtain the full benefit of this co-operation it was essential that a strong "credit" should be developed and measures organised for the attraction of capital. This too has now been accomplished with the establishment of the Central Bank. Mr. Campbell thus leaves the co-operative movement in the Presidency thoroughly well prepared for rapid progress in the achievement of practical results and for attacking a number of important economic problems, e. g, the organisation of agricultural credit and the redemption of old debts. The Governor in Council takes the opportunity of warmly commending Mr. Campbell for the conspicuous zeal and industry with which he has distinguished his period of office and for which he has well earned the thanks of Government.

In Sind the number of registered societies increased during the year from 1 to 4, and the society first established again showed good results. Government are gratified that some interest in the co-operative movement has now been aroused in the province and that more new societies are likely to be established.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following summary has been published of crop reports in the Bombay Presidency for the past week:—During the week there was slight rain in parts of Larkana and Thar and Parkar. The standing crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of the Panch Mahals, Poona, Bijapur and Dharwar. Harvesting continues in parts of Broach, Surat, Kanara, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Sowing of rabi crops continues in parts of Carachi, Hyderabad and Rewa Kantha. The cotton crop is withering for want of moisture in parts of the Panch Mahals, Surat and Dharwar. Picking is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar; Broach Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Broach, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar where it is deteriorating; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of the Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have fallen in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Dharwar, and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 20 to 50 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 38 to 50 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 14 to 37 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 33 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 41 to 45 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

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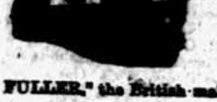

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hasn't or will not relieve and finally cure. Thousands of thankful former sufferers have proved this fact to their entire satisfaction. Won't you? Give it a trial and you, too, will be numbered among the host that has found relief in its soothing, curing power.

Get a Bottle of it To-day.

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WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostration on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritable weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

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These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors:

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

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The SURE raising powder.

Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Alavi, 2324 tons, Captain T. S. Gray, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The French mail steamer Oceanien, 2536 tons, Captain Mayer arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umta, 3492 tons, Captain R. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra 3954 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Torilla, 4,191 tons, Captain E. G. Cane, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Rangoon via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,081 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo, 4 horses, 1 dog, and passengers.

The steamer Lawoe 1,817 tons, Captain C. Born, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Drachenfels, 4,575 tons Captain R. Krippner, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3398 tons Captain T. Naguchi, will sail to-day for Kobe &c., with a general cargo and two passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus	Comdr C P B Powell	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr John Harvey	Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr de Burgh	R I Marine
R I M Dufferin	Huddleston	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 25.

Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetling		T M & Co
Angus	2320	Dakers		T M & Co
Castalia	4081	Mitchell		W & A G & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr		T M & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack		A Yule & Co
Gallia	555	wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Kasara	504	King		M M & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin		K N & Co
Khosrou	2410	Hannah		Bo & P S N Co
Kanzler	1665	Coltzan	Durban 16-2	A Strandes & Co
Lawoe	1817	Born	P Gulf	Arab S Co
Rysbergen	2304	Burger		T M & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Shirly	2192	Stone		T M & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden 3-2	P & O Co
Torilla	4111	Cane		......

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Woodbridge	2331	Notman	Hull	1-2	W & A G & Co
B Assaye	4359	Cookman	Shanghai	31-1	P & O Co
C&E Dido	3127	Ranton			J F & Co
D & E Newby Hall	2481	Parker	L'pool		K N & Co
D&E Muttra	2985	Carey			M M & Co
F Arenfels	2732	Nells			W & A G & Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere			Bo & P S N Co
H Naderi	1168	Hughes			B & P S N Co
K Swazi	3174	Abbey			W & A G & Co
N Beckberzen	2447	Dettond	Ant.	26-1	T M & Co
P Ehrenfels	2780	Weyhansen			W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
3 Northumbria	2756	Medley	A'werp		W& A G & Co
4 Barrington Court	2834	Williams	D'kirk	3-0	W & A G & Co
5 Clan Macalister	3065	Makepeace	Cochin	27-1	J F & Co
6 Imani	2979	Rosewaine	Dunkirk	26-1	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	3129	Cherrish	Trieste		A L S N Co
9 Palamcotta	3207	Cutbush	Durban		M M & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	28-2	P & O Co
12 & 13 Oceana	3507	Jones			P & O Co
15 Bo Maru	3389	Noguchi			N Y Kaisha

P & O Dock.

Alavi	2324	Gray	Bo & P S N Co

B I Dock.

Patiala	1929	Johnson	M M & Co

M W D D

Baffoa	3794	Potter	P & O Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
24	Torilla	Cane	Rangoon, Jan 12
25	Lawoe	Born	Busreh, Jan 8
	Chupra	Henderson	A'werp. Dec 10
	Castalia	Mitchell	L'pool, Jan 3
	Oceanien	Mayer	M'seilles, Jan 10
	Umta	Phillips	Calcutta, Jan 12

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Drachenfels	Krippner	Calcutta, &c
	Culna	Farquharson	Antwerp, &c
	Kola	Elton	Busreh, &c
	Vorwaerts	Dannacker	Kobe, &c

The steamer Bombay Maru, Captain Naguchi, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Lawoe for Persian Gulf.
„ Castalia, Mitchell for Liverpool.
„ Annie Rickmer for Liverpool.
„ Axenfels for Rangoon, &c.
„ Muttra for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	From.
19	Clan Macfarlane	Liverpool
21	Erinpura	Negapatam.
21	Rheinfels	Antwerp
23	Nigaristan	Calcutta
23	Dilwara	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, left Portsaid on the morning of the 24th instant homeward bound.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Company's s s Capri from Hongkong left Penang for Bombay on the 24th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

	Plague attack.	Plague death.
Total	1	1
Same date last year	8	6
Total mortality from all causes		79
Same date last year		91

The Cerebos salt works at Greatham, near West Hartlepool, have been almost destroyed by fire. Three hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

Several meetings of working-men are to be held in the Battersea Division for the purpose of calling upon Mr. John Burns to address his constituents at an early date.

The Office of Works state that they have no objection to the proposal to erect the memorial statue of Miss Florence Nightingale near the Crimean memorial in Waterloo-place, London.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 26th January, 1912.

BARODA.

The Census returns of the Baroda State have been completed and Mr. Desai, who had charge of the operations, has already published a summary presenting the main results. The population, as enumerated on March 10, is 2,032,692, an increase of 80,106 or 4·1 per cent., the total being nearly equal to that of Marwar and about two-thirds that of Gwalior. Mr. Desai's comments on the returns are instructive and where he refers to the decay of the towns of remarkable interest. The old native industries in those towns have ceased to be profitable and no new industries have taken their places. Trade which was formerly centred in towns is now shared to a large extent by villages also. Thirty years ago, there were no shops to be seen in villages and the villagers had to go to the nearest town for the purchase or cloth or salt or sugar. Now all the larger villages have their own shops which supply the local wants. The opening of new railways or the extension of old ones has also ruined the trade of some towns, when a place was unconnected with the railway, goods for its market were obtained from Bombay, Ahmedabad or Surat through agents in the nearest town with a railway station. The agents ordered and received goods and forwarded them in carts to the indenters. When such a place itself becomes a railway station, goods are obtained direct, instead of through this agency and the trade of the old railway towns thus suffers. For this, among other reasons, it is found that the town population in the State is in some places stationary and in others decadent. Petlad, for example, was formerly the chief market of the rich Charottar tract, but the extension of the railway to Cambay brought forward a rival and the importance and trade of Petlad have of late declined. From 15,282, in 1901, the population has fallen to 14,863. Dabhoi was once a populous town. A century and a half ago it had forty thousand people; in 1901 it had but 14,898. Since then it has fallen by 35 per cent, a decrease which the Census Commissioner believes to be not permanent but due to a temporary exodus of people on account of the prevalence of plague.

The city of Baroda has shared the fate of other towns. A city in Census phraseology is a town with at least a hundred thousand inhabitants. Baroda City and Cantonment fulfilled this condition in the past, being the only city and containing five per cent of the total population of the State, but by the recent Census the population is below that standard, namely 99,345. Baroda, according to Mr. Desai, owes its importance to the presence of a native court and its entourage. The luxuries and needs of past Gaekwars and their sirdars and retainers attracted to it jewellers, bankers, musicians and beggars who swelled the population which in 1872 was 112,057 exclusive of the Cantonment. The new regime established in 1875 introduced many reforms which naturally resulted in the efflux of the population which was left without employment and as a result in the Census of 1881, the population of the city declined to 101,818. The period 1881-91 was one of general prosperity and the population of the city increased to 112,471. The next decade was affected by plague and the most severe famine within the memory of man, and the population declined to 100,628 in the Census of 1901. The past decade though free from such marked distress, was not favourable to the growth of population owing to successive bad harvests and the subsequent depression in trade. Moreover, we are reminded that some administrative reforms operated to bring about an actual decrease in the population of the city. The State military force was less in 1911 than in 1901 by about a thousand—which at the rate of four in a family accounts for a loss of four thousand persons. The criminal population in the Central Jail which the great famine had swelled to the unusual figure of twelve hundred in 1901 was reduced to five hundred this year. The famine poorhouses in the city which increased the population by eleven hundred in 1901 were non-existent in 1911. Furthermore a large number of idlers who depended on charity in 1901 migrated from the city when the distribution of doles was discontinued.

As to the general progress of the State Mr. Desai regards the record, notwithstanding bad seasons and plague, as satisfactory. The railways are double the length they were ten years ago. The cultivated area has increased by four and a half per cent., the additional area brought under cultivation consisting mainly of fertile lands relinquished during the famine period. Spinning and weaving mills, factories, joint stock companies have increased, and everything is regarded as pointing to the fact that Baroda has entered upon an era of industrial development, which has brought about a marked improvement in the material condition of the landless labourers and the poorer classes in general. As the most marked economic feature of the decade Mr. Desai mentions the continued high prices of food and labour. Depopulation by famine and plague is the main cause which has contributed to the rise in the value of labour. The causes of the rise in the prices of food-stuffs are more complex, but there can be no doubt that less production owing to bad seasons is one of the many. Whatever may be the ultimate causes of the increased cost of labour, of food and of acquiring culturable land, the immediate effects are quite clear in respect to the classes whose incomes are fixed. For them the rise in the prices of food, fuel, land service and rents has resulted in unmixed hardship accentuated by the correlated facts that the standard of living among all classes is rapidly rising. The effect of the high prices on the labouring classes is more than compensated for by the enormous rise in their wages. Labour has been more motive and the labourer more independent. The scarcity of labour seriously hampers agricultural operations and its increased cost impedes the execution of improvements.

Points for Temperance Legislators.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces publishes an interesting report on excise revenue in his charge, and incidentally supplies a reason why in the Excise Department, perhaps more than any other except the police, it is very essential that care be taken that none of the staff is allowed to be insufficiently paid. He remarks that the total revenue within his jurisdiction has continued to expand very greatly, and has now recovered from the rapid decline, which was a feature of the years 1908-09 and 1909-10. A considerable proportion of this increase is due to enhanced duty and a reduction in the profit of the liquor trade; but at the same time it is idle to hope that the labouring classes will not consume more liquor in times of prosperity than they do in times of depression. In the Wardha district, for instance, a population of over 400,000 people consume less than 50,000 gallons a year, or less than a pint per head per annum. But as the restriction over the consumption of liquor and drugs become more close as duty rises, and as the prosperity of the people increases and imported labour is brought in to work on railways and canals, it is quite certain that evasion of the law and illicit practices will tend to become more common and more tempting to the consumer, and that the temptation to an underpaid staff to connive at such practices must correspondingly increase. The present Excise Department, the Commissioner admits, is still young and raw, and is neither sufficiently trained nor sufficiently well paid. Since it was reorganized, the Excise revenue of the Province has nearly doubled, and a scheme for revising and improving the staff is now on the point of submission to the Government of India.

A timely warning is also issued against too hasty legislation of a repressive kind for fear the people be driven to illicit distillation and other offences in order to obtain liquor. The Central Provinces contain country, where apparently illicit distillation is an easy matter, and therefore especial care has to be exercised. Unfortunately the Government of India appears to have been guilty of an unwise imposition of new regulations, and it is obvious that the local Government fears an outbreak of offences against the excise laws. The Government of India has decided that where the system of issuing special passes for the possession of country liquor in excess of the prescribed limit is in force schoolmasters shall no longer be allowed to issue them. Hitherto, it appears in all the wilder tracts of the Central Provinces, the principal issuer of passes has been the village schoolmaster. In a country where illicit distillation is easy, the pass system is necessary to provide for weddings and caste gatherings; otherwise the party would adjourn in a body to the nearest liquor shop, or else drink liquor illicitly procured. Local officers were very much opposed to schoolmasters being withdrawn from the list of persons authorized to grant such passes, and did not consider that there was any objection to the practice, inasmuch as neither the master nor his pupils were brought in contact with the drinkers, and the schoolmaster himself was not of a class inclined to be easy-going in the grant of such passes. However the Government of India insisted, and the local Government now somewhat ruefully remarks that with such reduced facilities for obtaining passes, greater vigilance will be necessary on the part of the Excise staff to see that the rules on the subject are not evaded. The chief cause of trouble to the excise staff is not the sumggling of liquor but illicit distillation. There are so many districts of large area, where *mahua* is plentiful and detection is difficult. Under those conditions, it is certainly incumbent on the authorities not to act with undue haste. For instance, it is reported that the Deputy Commissioner of Mandla protests against a further reduction in the number of shops; there were 128 cases of illicit distillation in that district during the year, which probably means that there were a great many more undetected cases. In Seoni, where illicit distillation had long been suspected, but not previously detected, it was discovered that a whole village was conspiring to break the law. An attempt to interfere with this illicit distillation met with forcible resistance; the police had to be called in, and in the riot which ensued a villager was mortally wounded by buck shot. Such occurrences as this convey their own moral.

The Cost of Victory.

The Japanese Minister Finance declared recently that it is impossible at present to carry through his Government's naval expansion project, and he went so far as to assert that the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. This disclosure has elicited in more than one quarter the significant remark that that is the price of Japan's successful war with Russia. It is possible, of course, to take the view that other causes economic and industrial have intervened since the declaration of peace to cripple Japan's financial resources; but it is notorious that since the war terminated, the most alarming reports have emanated from the country going to show that the resources of the country had been entirely dislocated, that the people, at least those of the lower and middle classes, were overburdened with taxation, and that the social conditions prevailing in the country were gravely inconsistent with the splendid character for progressive reform which the Japanese people have built up as the result of many decades of persistent effort and much self-sacrifice. The Minister's statement certainly serves to confirm these reports, and notwithstanding the cries raised in western countries in recent years of the Japanese peril, the civilized peoples of the west will extend a ready sympathy to the brave and gallant little Eastern race. There is, however, a more significant view to be taken of the present situation of Japan, and it is an international view. Most will remember the publication two or three years ago of that striking book, "The Great Illusion" by Mr Norman Angell, the sensation with which it was received throughout Europe, and the almost frenzied attempts that were made to refute its arguments by the few men and magnates interested in the retardation of the peace movement. Mr. Angell's view was that war would gradually become impossible, not because men would learn to desire peace, nor because they were physically afraid of each other, but because the tremendous system of international credit was becoming more involved each year, and that the time had already arrived when even the successful party in a war would be a great loser, the facts of territorial acquisition and indemnities notwithstanding. Since the book was first published Mr. Angell has written many other articles in the daily press and the magazines exemplifying his first contentions and it is a remarkable fact that not only have those, who first vehemently opposed him, almost ceased their opposition, but well-known men of great reputation have openly endorsed his views. Mr. Angell may be right or wrong, but we have in Japan's present financial position a striking illustration of the penalty imposed on a victorious belligerent, and in view of this we think no harm can be done by subjecting the principles enunciated in "The Great Illusion" to the test of expert scrutiny. It will be possible, perhaps, before long to do more than this, for the war now proceeding in the Tripolitaine should, when it terminates, provide further scope for an inquiry on the lines of Mr. Angell's argument. The Italians claim that they can proceed at their present rate of war expenditure for some months without exhausting their war reserve, and when peace has been restored it will be a matter of some interest to see how the country is affected, that is if she comes out of the struggle the victor, as she presently promises to do.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "China," with the homeward mails of the 20th instant, arrived at Aden, at 7 p.m., on Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Marmora," with the outward mails of the 19th instant, passed Suez, at 2-30 a.m., on Thursday.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the re-organisation of the Opium Excise Department in Burma and the inclusion in the scheme of the Salt and Distillery establishments.

On the 20th January His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces laid the foundation stone of a mandi in Bahawalpur State on the newly opened Khanpur-Chachran line. In replying to the address presented by Maulvi Haji Rahim Baksh, His Honour referred to his personal interest in the welfare of the State and his pleasure in furthering it. Referring to the project of a perennial canal, His Honour said it was a difficult question and the information received up to that time was before the Chief Engineer, and that their claims would receive consideration.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 20 was 713, giving a death-rate of 37.19 per annum per thousand as against 34.46 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·25 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 67 died from fevers; 4, plague; 12, small-pox; 8, measles; 16, cholera; 2, leprosy; 37, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 182, affections of the respiratory organs; 55, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 29, still-born; 110, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 24; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 328; Hindu low caste, 103; Musalman, 171; Parsi, 16; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 32; European, 10, Buddhist, 2. The total number of births was 506 as against 428 for the corresponding period of last year, and 400 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

I fear I have not much to relate that will interest any one. Firstly we have all been Christmasing and that is not of public interest, each person enjoys Christmas in his own way, secondly Their Majesties' doings in India are of great interest to us, and are the first item of news we look for in the paper, that news you send us, now I come to the weather which is of great interest being somewhat remarkable. In the south and south-west of England, the unprecedentedly mild weather has resulted in many strange freaks of nature. In several London gardens roses are in bloom, and in Devonshire, birds are already in their spring song. Bees are also reported to be on the wing. Spring flowers and ripe blackberries were gathered in the same field at Cove, in Devonshire, and La France and Rambler roses and stocks are in bloom at Tiverton; while in the same garden a violet border is in full flower. In the same district a hawthorn bush is bearing new flowers as well as last year's haws. The winter days suggest that the summer of 1911, has begun to come out of the ground again. The shortest country walk reveals new miracles of the season. Some of them may be set down in a catalogue, but the separate events give very little idea of the extraordinary general effect of this sudden spring. We have authentic records of : A robin's nest and eggs near Guildford Surrey. Instead of setting over big fires, we sit with doors and windows open.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

"Why grow old? Live right and you will never be old." Such is the gist of the theories which Mrs. A. Cheiney, president of the Right Thinking and Right Living cult, has come from America, to explain to fashionable people in Paris. Mrs. Cheiney has just delivered her first lecture here at an afternoon reception given in her honour by a well-known American resident in Paris. According to Mrs. Cheiney, each individual carries with himself the power to be successful in anything he chooses to do. The only difficulty consists in training oneself to obey the impulses of one's subconscious self, and in training the mind by thinking nothing but good, and so doing nothing but good. Once an individual is able to do that he will have control of happiness, and will not only be successful and happy but his body will remain young for ever and for him old age will have become a thing of the past. In support of her theories, Mrs. Cheiney quoted some of Professor Metchnikoff's views regarding the prolongation of youth, and concluded by saying that since all the cells of one's body are renewed regulary every year there is no reason whatever why men and women should grow old. Women philosophers, followers of Bahaism, and Christian Scientists all listened with much interest to the explanations of the fundamental principles of the new cult. A committee was formed at once to help Mrs. Cheiney in her propaganda, which judging by the success of her first lecture, seems likely to prove the most popular novelty in Paris society this winter.

THE ONLY EARTHLY PARADISE.

"The horses trotted as if in a hurry to reach the only earthly Paradise—a hay py home" These words conclude a chapter in Robert Hichen's latest novel. They give one to think. Every home is not a Paradise. How is the Paradise made, and which of us is so happy as to live in it? The maker of the earthly Paradise is generally a woman. We may not see her at her work. It is done quietly and unobtrusively. All the same, it is to woman's ministration more than to anything else we owe the comfort, peace, and happiness that reign in the homes and houses most nearly approaching the earthly Paradise we speak of, Some women have the gift of home-making. Any household they rule over goes smoothly and is good to live in. The food is wholesome, pleasant, and prettily served. Little comforts are not forgotten, individual tastes are studied. Servants are not much talked about, but usually appear contented and do their duty. Children are not spoiled though they are enjoyed, and enjoy themselves. How is all this done? It is not a question of money. That may be maintained emphatically, though many will deny it. Money will not buy good-temper, cheerful service, thoughtfulness, unselfishness. No, money has little to do with the happiness of home; at any rate, so long as there is no grinding pinch of poverty. What is wanted (besides the things above enumerated) is a patient and infinite capacity for taking pains. It is surprising how soon the Paradise-making nature will show itself in the feminine character. Some little sisters "mother" the rest of the children, and wherever they are a happy little centre seems to form itself. No type is more attractive. Some people seek happiness in one way, and some in another; but one thing is certain—the greatest happiness we mortals know may be found in that earthly Paradise, a happy home.

NERVES.

This is the age of hard work: when concentration on whatever one happens to take up is essential to success. The business woman who wants to get on has to work hard and live hard every hour of the day. The professional woman who slacks will be passed by other competitors in the race for fame and success. Life is so full of manifold interests that even the domesticated woman, unless she leads the narrowest of lives, is occupied all day long. We have all to live and work to the best of our ability in this twentieth century, and it is a very good thing that we have, because it is the life that is full of work and interests that is best worth living. But there is another side to the question. Whilst many women can stand the strain and be all the better for it, a certain number break down. They develop "nerves," they show signs of wear and tear, of over-strain and constant tension. They begin to fuss over little things, suffer from headaches and that "tired feeling" which is so often a sign of nervous fatigue. The nervy woman is by no means an uncommon type. One meets her everywhere, and she is exceedingly trying to the people she has to live with. She is always on tension, always fretting, easily irritable, dissatisfied unhappy. And the reason is simply lack of rest. No human being can be on tension from eight in the morning until ten or eleven at night without suffering in health. It has nothing to do with hard work, There is something remarkable in the amount of work a person whose nerves are healthy can get through without any ill effects.

The nervy person is worrying all the time, fussing, hurrying in her mind until her poor, over-wrought nerves get quite out of control. Watch the nervy woman pouring out tea for half a dozen people in her own drawing room. She frets herself into a fever over the worry of remembering who takes sugar and cream. She rattles the tea-cups in an effort to get through as quickly as possible. She is so exhausted from the immense strain her nerves have undergone by this simple act that she is too tired to really enjoy any conversation for the rest of the afternoon. The nervous woman is always hurrying, whether there is the least occasion or not. She hurries into a 'bus, and is hurrying in her mind all the time she might be resting in 'bus or train, as if she could possibly reach her destination five minutes sooner by all the concentration she can exert. But she never rests from morning till night. Even if she is sitting still, her hands, head and body are on tension, and her very expression is trained, which means that she is giving out energy that she ought to store.

Now the moral is "stop the hurry habit." Get hold of the nerves you have lost grip of, and change your mental attitude. Never hurry in your mind, You know the feeling that comes to you when you have a great deal to get through and you think you will not manage—that sense, tight feeling in the brain which is so typical of "nerves." The way to deal with this is to deliberately relax the mind, switch off the current for the moment—rest, relax.

Then the nervy woman who is living too hard simply must get more rest in her life, if she is not to break down altogether. Get more sleep at night for one thing. Get at least one rest in the middle of the day; but the best treatment of all is to "relax" deliberately every now and again for a few minutes at a time. Shut your eyes, let your jaw drop, your muscles flop, sink into your chair or couch, and let your mind think of "nothing." That is the meaning of relaxation.

THE MIRACLE.

We went one of the first nights to Olympia to see that marvellous play "The Miracle," which was produced, more or less, for the first time on Bank Holiday, for the performance on the Saturday before was not carried out in its entirety. That great place where I have seen International horse shows and motor shows is entirely transformed into the semblance of a vast cathedral, with large dome shaped stained-glass windows all round, a huge rose window at either end, and an immense Gothic doorway at the further end, the panels of which open by sliding back on runners showing the landscape beyond—a group of trees set high on rising ground. Quaint Gothic church lamps are suspended all round, and there are three hanging galleries fastened up to the top of domed roof, with distances between, whereon are the mechanicians who arrange the lighting of the wonderful scenes with their great coloured search-lights. The play comes to us from Germany, and so does the music. The producer is Professor Max Reinhardt, the composer Humperdinck, with whose "Konigskinder" we are now as familiar as we are with "Hansel and Gretel," and the author is Karl Vollmoller. It is, in truth, a very marvellous undertaking, and has been carried out with great effect and success. Think what an immense area there is to fill, and then realise that there are some two thousand performers! It seems incredible, doesn't it? I have never seen stage pictures on such a colossal scale, so exquisitely dressed and grouped, so effectively lighted, and so harmonious in colour and movement, or, you know, it is all in dumb show and such eloquent dumb show, with such grace of movement and such inspired gestures that the story of the play is unrolled before us as clearly as if it were spoken. The miracle begins in the vast Gothic Cathedral, where the miraculous figure of the Virgin is seen seated on a raised throne, with the Holy Child upon her knee, and a stream of light is centred upon her as she sits enthroned beneath the rich hanging Gothic canopy, leaving the rest of the great cathedral in a dim religious haze. A long procession of nurses in dovegrey habits come slowly in, and they take up their places about Our Lady, and then the young nun who bears the keys unlocks the great doors, which glide back upon their iron runners, and an immense concourse of people come in from the country round, the blind, the halt, and the lame, all intent on the healing of their several ills by the miraculous Virgin—streams of country folk, acolytes, choristers, soldiers, and children—a seemingly endless crowd of people, who come in singing and group themselves, till at last all the wide space is filled with kneeling worshippers, whilst priests walk in dignified state under canopies of brocade held over their heads, and banners are waving, and the Litany is chanted by over a thousand voices. Then, at the last, one of the cripples, who was borne in upon a litter and laid before the virgin, is sowly helped up by his relatives. Suddenly he pushes them aside, and tentatively, agonisedly, goes forward, gaining strength and courage at each step. Finally, flinging out his arms, erect and transfigured, he flings himself down at Our Lady's feet, and a wild cry of triumph rises from the kneeling masses in the nave. They rise and rush about in a frenzy of religious fervour and gratitude, the crowds moving and circling in a wonderfully natural rush of enthusiasm. But the real story of the play centres in the young nun, in whose charge are the keys of the cathedral. She falls under the spell of the demon, who, in the shape of a minstrel (Spielmann), pipes to her and lures her away from her holy office to her destruction. He is like Mephistophels—his whole attitude is one of sinister malignity—and he drags her through the following scenes against her will, against her better nature, by some unearthly and evil power. The poor, pretty nun tries hard to shut her ears to the music he plays. She wrestles in prayer and supplication before the Virgin. She shuts the doors to shut out the sound, but they open again: the fair outside world calls her, horses await her, and finally she goes. Then the miraculous happens. In the dim light of the empty cathedral the Virgin slowly descends from her high place, and, taking off her crown and gorgeous mantle, leaves them upon the empty throne and puts on instead the habit and the veil the erring nun had left behind upon the steps of the throne, so that when the nuns come in, they find, to their horror, that their Virgin has disappeared, and they turn in their anger upon the nun who humbly kneel before the shrine and embodies the sister who had forsaken her office. It is then that her miraculous nature is made known to them, for when they surround her with angry gestures, she is suddenly borne upwards, beyond the reach of their threatening hands, and as gently she returns into their midst, and then they receive her in hushed and reverent spirit and lead her away. Suffice it to say that it is played in so devotional and reverent a spirit that no one could take exception to its religious character, and neither Catholics nor Protestants could find any offence in it. The spirit that animates the play is a beautiful one.

Predictions of the fall of lease property values in Calcutta, in consequence of the move of Capital, have not been realised. Three shops in the Radha Bazar last week were sold at close upon thirty years' purchase, and the *Indian Daily News* hears that Mr. W. Leslie has bought for seven and a half lakhs of rupees the premises in Chowringhee now occupied by Messrs. Masons who are asking one and a half lakhs for the surrender of their nine years' lease.

During the week ending January 23rd three and a half chest of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay, one being shipped per s.s. "Somali" to Zanzibar. One each was purchased by the farmers at Broach and Wadia, while the remaining half chest went to the Bansda opium farmer. During the same period 273 1-2 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS AGREED UPON.

Limitation of Shops and Smoking-Dens.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Persia, Siam, Japan, Holland, Portugal and Russia are among the signatories of the Opium Convention.

A message to the *Times* from the Hague states that by the Convention the Powers agree to control the production and distribution of raw opium in so far as they are not already regulated; to limit, according to the differences of their commercial conditions, the number of towns and ports, where the import and export of raw opium is permitted; to prohibit or control the export of raw opium to countries where its use is prohibited or limited, and that only authorized persons shall carry on the trade in places where it is permitted.

The Powers undertake the gradual suppression of the manufacture and use of prepared opium, and the suppression of the local trade therein, according to the legislation of the different countries. The Powers are still not ready for immediate prohibition, but will adopt restrictions.

The Powers having treaties with China will take, in agreement with China, measures against ntraband and the import of morphine, cocaine and opium into China and their own Far-Eastern colonies and settlements, and if they think fit will enforce Chinese legislation on their own subjects residing in China. They also undertake to restrict smoking and to limit the number of shops and dens *pari passu* with China.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

Demand for "Free Rule of Trade Unions."

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Mr. Ben Turner, presiding at the Labour Conference to-day, said it was their business to become the ruling party. He hoped with regard to the Osborne judgment that they would arrange with the Nationalists that Home Rule for Ireland and "Free Rule for Trade Unions" would be passed next session. They wanted votes for all women as well as men. The cry for a legal eight hours' day, he said, needed revival.

He concluded by declaring that they must make the Insurance Act suit the Labourites, and with this view they must send more men to fill the Labour benches in Parliament.

THE ANTI-HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

Unionist Concert in Ulster Hall.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Unionists have decided to hold a concert n Ulster Hall on Feb. 7.

The Secretary of the Belfast Liberals had a rolonged conference with Mr. Churchill and ther prominent Liberals at Downing Street o-day. No statement as to the proceedings has been issued.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Master of Elibank will accompany Mr. Churchill to Belfast.

Mr. Redmond, Lord Pirrie and Mr. Devlin will also speak at the meeting.

NAVY MOBILISATION.

Appointment of Director.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Captain Duff has been appointed Director of the Mobilisation Division of the Navy.

[The Directorship of the Mobilisation Division s one of the important new appointments created Mr. Churchill's new scheme for a war staff. The gram presumably refers to Captain Alexander udovic Duff, who commissioned the "Temeraire" t Devonport during the summer of 1910 when she isted her maiden pennant. He was a most pular skipper, and whilst his departure was much gretted in the "Temeraire," the occasion of it as a matter for congratulation. Captain Duff as advanced to the rank of Commodore of e second class, and took over the com nd of the Royal Naval Barracks at Portsmouth from Rear-Admiral Cradock. This billet is ne of the plums of the service, but it may not have een quite the appointment after the gallant officer's wn heart. He is rightly regarded as a brilliant tactician, and therefore his professional taste must be on the sea. Captain Duff has for some time been known to be marked for high things at the Admiralty; he is one of the 1902 captains, high up the st, and a service paper recently remarked that it as quite safe to predict that when he got his flag nk he would not have to wait long for a fleet mmand. He is a cousin of the Duke of Fife.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Sir William Ramsay has resigned the chair Chemistry at the University College London.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S STATUE.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The equestrian statue of Wellington, design d by Stevens, has finally been placed as a onument in St. Paul's.

THE death has occurred at Allahabad of andit Joy Govind Malaviya, cousin of the on'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya. The ceased was the son of the well-known Sans it scholar, Gajadhar Malaviya and was him f a Sanscrit scholar, of repute and author several works.

THE ROYAL VOYAGE.

Their Majesties Land at Malta.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MALTA, JAN. 25.

The King and Queen landed here yesterday, and lunched with the Governor in the Palace.

Their Majesties received an ovation from the crowds lining the route.

Later, they inspected the French battleship "Danton."

In the evening, Their Majesties attended a gala performance at the Opera and dined with Admiral Poe.

British and French flags were conspicuous among the decorations.

MALTA, JAN. 25.

The King has conferred the Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order upon Admiral Lapeyrere, commanding the French Squadron, and other classes of the Order upon the other officers.

The King's attention to the French officers is warmly appreciated in the Paris papers.

BOMBAY AND THE KING.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Town's meeting which will be held in Bombay, at the Town Hall on Saturday, February 3rd, to express appreciation at the great results which have accrued from the visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress to India, was held in the Hall of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in the chair. It was unanimously decided to ask Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to take the chair at the Town's meeting. The Committee also approved of the following resolution to be submitted to the meeting.

"The citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their profound sense of the beneficence and far-reaching results of the Royal Visit. Their Imperial Majesties, by their innate sympathy, their remarkable insight into the needs and aspirations of the country, and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes, have strengthened the bonds that unite every section of His Imperial Majesty's subjects, and have drawn closer the ties that bind England and India. Conscious that Their Imperial Majesties leave us a more united people, more hopeful of the future of this great country within the Empire and under the Crown, we desire to convey to the English nation an assurance of our warm attachment to the Empire of which India forms a part."

It will be moved by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy seconded by the Hon. Mr. Armstrong, and supported by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Sir Balchandra Krishna.

The other resolutions to be submitted to the meeting will authorise the President to sign the resolution and communicate it to the Viceroy, and appoint a strong committee to take any further steps which may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the meeting.

ROYAL REPLY TO BOMBAY MERCHANTS' MESSAGE.

In connection with the joint address which was presented to Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress by the Chamber of Commerce, Millowners' Association, the Cotton Trade Association, Ld., and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, on behalf of the Mercantile Community, the following reply has been received through the Bombay Government:—

"The King-Emperor commands that a cordial expression of thanks in his own name and that of the Queen-Empress may be conveyed to the Mercantile Community for their loyal address of congratulation. Their Imperial Majesties have been deeply touched by the warmth of the welcome accorded to them in Bombay. They have read with feelings of sincere pleasure the evidence in the address of the steady growth of her commerce and industries and they are gratified to learn that the facilities which the expansion of her trade required will before long be increased by the completion of the Alexandra Dock. Their Imperial Majesties carry away with them from Bombay many happy memories of a land which they have left with deep regret and the Mercantile Community may rest assured that they will continue to take a deep and lively interest in the prosperity and well-being of their City."

ROYAL VISIT TO NEW YORK

Papers Abound with Warm Tributes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia yesterday visited Wall Street, where they received an ovation.

The unfailing good humour of the Royal personages in the face of mobbing crowds, persistent photographers and reporters has captivated the Americans. The papers publish columns of tributes to the distinguished visitors, who they acclaim as the most popular foreign notabilities ever entertained in the Metropolis. Democracy is in raptures over the beauty and charm of Princess Patricia, who is described as the idol of New York.

One paper published an ode to "Princess Pat," which designation has been taken by the cheering crowds in the streets.

THE CHANGE OF INDIAN CAPITAL.

Lord Minto's View.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Lord Minto, speaking at a dinner of the Edinburgh University Conservative Association, said that the public in India and at Home would hold His Majesty's advisers responsible for the vast administrative changes entailed in the Delhi pronouncement. As a retired Viceroy, he might be pardoned some anxiety regarding the change of the seat of Government involving many millions expenditure. He could not withhold his sympathy from the population of Calcutta. However good political reasons there were for the change, and he readily admitted that some reasons existed, he viewed sorrowfully the dethronement of the beautiful City.

CRICKET.

M. C. C. vs. Tasmania.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The weather was pleasant for the resumption of the match between the M. C. C. and Northern Tasmania. There was a small attendance, and the wicket was in good condition. Northern Tasmania completed its second innings for 165.

The M. C. C. then went in again and made 56 runs for two wickets.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Renewal of the Trouble.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The cotton operatives are delighted at their victory in the cases of Miss Bury and the Rileys. The cotton employers expect that this success will lead to trouble in other mills, and anticipate a difficulty in concluding the agreements, if the unions are unable better to control their members.

It is stated that yesterday's decision of the Master Cotton-Spinners was partly due to a number of firms not observing the short time recommendations, but suiting their own convenience.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The trouble has not subsided in Lancashire in spite of the agreement, the operatives mobbing non-members of trade unions, in some instances striking them, and in this manner forcing them to join the unions.

CARTERS' STRIKE IN LONDON.

Four Thousand Men Involved.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

A thousand railway carters went on strike in the yards of the Great Northern Railway in London yesterday evening, owing to the dismissal of a man, who refused to do the work of a porter.

It is expected that four thousand carters will be out to-morrow.

BURDENS OF TAXATION.

Sir F. Schuster on Need for Financial Strength.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

At a meeting of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, Sir Felix Schuster, the Governor, dwelt on the depreciation of Government securities and insisted on the re-establishment of the Sinking Fund on a permanent basis.

He said there had been undue interference with the Sinking Fund by successive Chancellors. Financial strength in time of trouble, he added, was equally essential with the strength of armaments.

Sir Felix emphasized the point that the new burdens of taxation were weighing on investments in the market. He further affirmed that the death duties were economically unsound, and destructive to capital.

THE SPEAKER.

Intended Visit to Russia Abandoned.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Speaker is spending two days in Berlin, where he had intended to join the members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, who are visiting Russia. He was compelled to abandon this intention, however, owing to the death of his father, and to return to England.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

Bicentenary Parade at Potsdam.

BERLIN, JAN. 25.

On the occasion of bicentenary of the birth of Frederick the Great, celebrated throughout Prussia yesterday, the German Emperor addressed the troops paraded at Potsdam.

His Majesty said, "I expect the Army in the day of crisis to fight as it did then."

CARMARTHEN BOROUGHS BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The result of the by-election for Carmarthen Boroughs was as follows:—

Williams,	(L)	3,836
Bond,	(U)	2,555
Vivian	(Lab)	149

Liberal majority over Unionist. 1,281

No Change

[The result at the last General Election was the return of Mr. W. Ll. Williams unopposed while at the Election in January 1910, Mr. Williams was elected with a majority of 2,232 votes over Lord Tiverton, the Unionist, candidate.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The death is announced of Sir Gordon Pritchard.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Butlin.

[Lieut-Gen. Sir Gordon Douglas Pritchard, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., K.C.B., Colonel Commanding Royal Engineers, was born in 1835 and educated at King's College, London and the Royal Millitary Academy, Woolwich. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1855 and served during the Indian Mutiny taking part in the action of Khujwa and the relief of Lucknow. He was also present at the battle of Cawnpore, the siege and capture of Lucknow and the capture of Bareilly, as well as many other minor actions. He saw service in the China War of 1860 and led the assault at the storming of the North Taku Fort, after Major Graham, R. E., had been wounded, being the first man to enter. For this he was mentioned in despatches as he was later on at the surrender of Peking. He went through the Abyssinian campaign, when, at the storming of the fortress of Magdala he was wounded, and for this he was once again mentioned in despatches.]

[Sir Henry Trentham Butlin, F. R. C. S., D. C. L., was the son of the late Rev. W. W. Butlin, Camborne, Cornwall. He was educated by a private tutor. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred on him, "honoris causa," by the Durham University. He was President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and consulting Surgeons to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was also a Governor of Rugby School.]

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Warships Shell the Syrian Coast.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Italian warships have shelled points of the coast of Syria between Gaza and Rifah, terrorizing the Bedouins.

PARIS, JAN. 25.

It is announced that the *pourparlers* on the subject of the release of the Turks seized on board the "Manouba" are proceeding favourably.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

It is officially stated that the Italian enquiry corroborates the report that there are several doctors and hospital attendants among the "Manouba" prisoners. Others are stated to be Treasury clerks. A wording of the note preliminary to their liberation is now being discussed.

ARGENTINE MAIZE CROP.

Bumper Harvest Expected.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Argentine maize crop promises extraordinary results. The minimum estimate is seven million tons.

The Minister of the Interior announced in the Chamber that Government was resolved to take steps to restore the Railway service.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

Prosecution Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 25.

The Public Prosecutor resumed the address to-day in the Ashe Murder Case. He dwelt generally on the evidence connecting the 3rd accused with the conspiracy. The evidence produced by the defence that no meeting was held at Tenkasi in this accused's house owing to illness of his father and to the fact that there was no accommodation to such purpose in his house, was completely broken down in cross-examination. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the suggestion made by the defence as to the late stage at which the approver was brought in there being nothing in the charge sheet to indicate that he was in a position to speak to the meeting in Arunachallen Pillay's house, and Alagappa Pillay's house. It was suggested up to the very days before the beginning of the enquiry that the prosecution did not know what they were to call their witnesses for. That was absurd. With regard to that charge sheet the defence seemed to think that they were entitled to look at the charge sheet as a brief for the prosecution which had been quietly handed over to them for their inspection, but there was no necessity in law for stating in the charge sheet what each witness was going to prove. The name of the apppover was mentioned in the charge sheet and the meetings he was called to prove.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair enquired whether it did not excite some suspicion although that approver was put down in the charge sheet to prove various other meetings. The meeting in the house of 11th accused and 12th accused were omitted in the charge sheet.

Mr. Napier said that the charge sheet was only a formal charge sheet prepared the day before the proceedings in the lower Court began.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair: Who is the officer who prepared the charge sheet?

Mr. Napier: Mr. Venkoba Rao, Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair: Then he is sure to have put it in if he had the information.

Mr. Napier: This is a formal charge sheet put in because it was absolutely necessary to put it in formally before the enquiry began. Had Mr. Venkoba Rao been put in the Box he might have easily explained the omission.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair: He always said when any such question arose in days when I was Public Prosecutor and when he happened to instruct me ask the Public Prosecutor about it"

Mr. Napier submitted that their Lordships might no doubt attach some weight to the omission, but he would ask them not to attach too much weight to it. The approver, it would be remembered, made the statement to the District Superintendent of Police on 1st August The charge sheet was put in on 17th August and on 18t August the conduct of the case began and this approver was called as witness on 24th August.

The case is proceeding.

SAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Official Run over by a Mail Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 24

A sad accident has occurred to Mr. Maurice, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. While crossing the railway line with his bicycle, near the Dufferin Bridge, he was tripped by one of the signal wires and fell, when the up-mail train, coming at the time, passed over his legs. He was removed to the Civil Hospital where he died on Tuesday.

TATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Tests of Rolling Machinery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25.

The *Pioneer* states that during the current week the rolling machinery at the Tata Iron and Steel Works, Kalamatti, is being tested. Some ingots of imported steel are being passed through the rollers, and the experiment will doubtless show that the machinery is in perfect working order. A very large amount of pig-iron has been made and the actual manufacture of steel will begin a few weeks hence. Then rails will be turned out and put upon the market. The only difficulty will be as to the supply of coal as there is again a shortage of wagons on the Bengal fields.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that the Government of India has approved of the appointment of Lt.-Colonel Maclagan, Superintending Engineer, as officiating Chief Engineer and Public Works Secretary, Roads and Building Branch, on the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Farrant in February.

ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

Opened at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 25.

The opening ceremony of the King George's Medical College and Hospital and Queen Mary's Hospital was performed here this afternoon by Sir John Hewett. An address on behalf of the Committee was read by Sir Henry Richards, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, who said that it was desired that the college would be capable of giving a medical qualification which would be recognised universally.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in the course of his address, said that the demand for higher medical training had existed in these provinces since 1860. In 1905 the visit of the King and Queen, then Prince and Princess of Wales, had inspired the idea of establishing a college to commemorate their visit. The college consists of main buildings, an anatomical block, pathological and physiological blocks and medicolegal mortuary. The buildings have been designed in the Indo-Saracenic style and the total cost is about thirty lakhs of rupees of which the Government of India contributed ten lakhs. His Honour announced that the King had been graciously pleased to permit the College and Hospital to be called after Their Majesties and had further presented to the College two beautiful photographs of themselves. His Honour then formally declared the College open. The ceremony was witnessed by the leading European and Indian residents of Lucknow and the Province generally.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Comments on Amalgamation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

Referring to the Government of India's scheme for the amalgamation of the Posts and Telegraphs in this country, the *Statesman* expresses surprise that it has been decided that Sir Charles Stewart Wilson shall be assisted, not by an officer of the Telegraph Department, but by one who was recently a Post-master-General. The paper goes on, however, to point out that the instructions given in the Government resolution that there shall be no loss of emolument to any officer, and that all possible protection shall be afforded to the personal interests and prospects of the existing staff of both departments in all grades, should dispose of all cause of alarm among the Telegraph staff.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25.

The *Pioneer*, commenting on the appointment of Sir C. S. Wilson, says: "It is evident that the Government would not have gone so far without being tolerably clear that there will be no serious obstacles and that amalgamation is the right course. Its merits are that it should conduce to efficiency, smoothness and economy of working and, in support of this expectation, there is the fact that Posts and Telegraphs have been long coupled in the administration of almost every great country in the world. The change will not be hurried into operation to the detriment of any one. The change proposed in this spirit deserves to be met with equal reasonableness of criticism."

MADRAS, JAN. 25.

The *Madras Mail*, commenting on the proposed amalgamation of Posts and Telegraphs, writes;—"Sir Charles Stewart Wilson's pending recommendations, it is impossible to offer any definite opinion on the subject, but the project tentatively put forward by the Government of India will be examined with interest by the public. No doubt there will be some protest from experts, but the suggested scheme appears not to threaten the encroachment of the ground of a technical officer."

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 25.

News from China is still vague and unsatisfactory. It is reported that the English Consul refuses to recognise or treat with the General-in-Command. Whatever disturbances there are, however, they will not materially diminish the trade between the two countries. Large caravans arrive and report every day or so. The importation of salt has been forbidden, but there is a brisk trade in the articles of exchange.

PEACE RESTORED IN SOUTH PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The Persian Consul-General in Calcutta has received official information from Teheran, to the effect that the Persian Government has established peace and order in the southern parts, and the Governor for Fars and Swedish officers are being sent with instructions to take stringent measures to maintain peace and increased security of the roads.

BENGAL HINDU EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

A preliminary meeting of the forthcoming All Bengal Hindu Educational Conference was held this afternoon, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee presiding. It was decided to hold the first session of the Cenferenee at Calcutta on 25th February next. An executive committee was formed to settle the details of the Conference.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The mortality from plague is steadily increasing, the total deaths during the week ending 20th January being 12,046, against 14,745 seizures. The provincial figures are as follows:— Bombay 2,189 deaths, Madras 431, Bengal 1,562, the United Provinces 3,919, the Punjab 247, of which there were 6 cases and 4 deaths in the Delhi District, Burma 105, the Central Provinces 1,019, Mysore 349, Hyderabad State 1,978 and the Central India 205.

WEDNESDAY was the last festival during the Magh Mela when a large concourse of pilgrims gathered at the rivers. Bathing will be continued for a week or two more, but there will be no further large gatherings.

CALCUTTA SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

Annual Prize-Giving.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcout Butler presided over the prize-giving ceremony at the Sanskrit College this evening. In the course of a long speech he said: "You refer in kindly terms to my interest in the revival of Sanskrit learning. The British Government has ever fostered the ancient language of India and a Conference of Orientalists in Simla over which I had the honour to preside last July is a proof that its solicitude for Oriental studies is not less earnest to-day than when it founded this College 88 years ago. We have published a report of the proceedings of that Conference, a memorable document replete with facts and valuable opinions which I commend to your most careful attention. One section of it bears directly on what you call the delicate question: 'How to preserve the integrity of education unaffected by the University system?' You ask for advice and guidance on this question. I can only say that it is a matter which calls for wide and close consideration and due regard to local experience, but I can indicate the general consensus of opinion which found expression at Simla. The very distinguished scholars who met at Simla paid striking tributes to the learning on the old type Pundits and Maulvis. The ancient learning, they said, must be preserved and only in exceptional cases and after they had acquired the old type of learning should the Pundit and Maulvi have their outlook broadened by wider knowledge by the study of modern languages and by critical research. 'Let us clearly understand,' says Mr. Venis, the eminent scholar who presides over the Government Sanskrit College at Benares, 'what is ment by learning a Sastra under the old system. The scholar must not only understand his texts, but he must carry them about in his head the *ipsissima verba* and so too the traditional interpetations and the many other things which he learns from his Guru and which will find no place in the Dictionary or modern work of reference.' It is easy to point to the history of this method and to its defects but speaking for myself it is hardly conceivable that any European scholar who has attempted to work first hand in any field of Sanskrit learning should consent to the death of this system in India. You are better able to judge than I, to judge in what way your own experience points out. You refer to the reforms introduced sixty years ago by that remarkable man, Pundit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, and completed by his not less brilliant successor, Mr. E. B. Cowell. Pundit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar's two grand improvements," wrote Mr. Cowell in 1864, '(1) the making the study of English compulsory on all except the lowest classes, and (2) introducing an easy Sanskrit Grammar in Bengali instead of the cumbersome old grammar written in Sanskrit were the cardinal points of the reform which has been gradually produced.' In the result the department was as you say dwarfed for the time. The two streams of learning were unable to coalesce. The department was revived in 1861 and has continued on the old lines until the present professors being pundits of the old type who impart to their pupils the traditional interpretations of the sacred books of Hindu orthodoxy. The Conference at Simla discussed several practical proposals for improving the position of the Pundits and Maulvis and for encouraging the ancient system of learning and much to establish a central research institute which will coordinate so far as may be the new learning and the old and give a stimulus to Oriental studies and research throughout India. I am not in a position to make any statement as to the acceptance or otherwise of these proposals. They are still under consideration, but I hope that I have said enough to show that the questions in which you are deeply interested are receiving practical consideration."

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Lord Carmichael Speaks on his Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 25.

Presiding at the 22nd anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday, His Excellency the Governor made the following reference to his appointment as Governor of Bengal:—"I would only say that when I first heard of my new appointment, and when I was asked to go to Calcutta, my first feeling was that I should be very sorry to leave Madras. I have not been here long, but I have been long enough to believe that if I could remain for the five years which I hoped to remain, I, at any rate, should feel very happy and should have enjoyed myself, and I trusted that I might be of some use to the people in this Presidency, but the very feeling makes me more hopeful of this Presidency, that, when I have gone away from it, it will make some one else as happy as myself, and that some one else will be able to do a great deal more than I have been able to do. I am grateful to those who have expressed their appreciation of the way in which I have conducted myself. I hope they will make some one else feel the same spirit that I now feel, and I hope they will believe that I only go away, because I think it is my duty to go."

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 25.

The General Officer Commanding Abor Expedition, telegraphs from Yambung on January 24th:—The Dihong exploration party went north from Shimong on January 23rd. The Damroh party have reached Silli and found the people friendly. The Shimong river party crossed the Siyom river on rafts on January 23rd, and left the following day for Shimong river. (From this statement it seems probably that the Siyom river is marked Yekshing on the map to accompany the handbook on the Abor country). The weather is fine at Yambung, but unsettled further north.

BAD CROPS IN BHAMO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 25.

The Revd. Roberts of Bhamo, who has just returned from Kachin Hills, says that in 33 years' residence in Bhamo he has never seen such destitution among the hill people. The paddy crop which he had promised well early last year was suddenly ruined by unfavourable wind in September. The maize crop also was bad.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and Lady Adamson arrived yesterday from a trip to the Mergui Archipelgo.

BOMBAY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Speech by H. E. the Governor.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay, presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, yesterday, Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, who were accompanied by Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C., were received by the Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Procter, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. A. Taylor, Mr. R. A. Adams and others. The proceedings opened with the singing of a hymn, after which the Rev. Canon Joshi read a passage of Holy Scripture and the Rev. H. E. Barrel offered prayer. Extracts from the report of the work done by the Bombay Auxiliary have already been published in these columns

The Rev. A. Taylor, General Secretary, British and Foreign Bible Society, London, moved, and the Rev. D. Mackichan seconded the following resolution:—"That this meeting accept the report, the Report with the audited statement of accounts be published under the direction of the Committee."

The Rev. A Taylor, in moving the resolution, said it gave him great pleasure to do so as it gave him an opportunity of congratulating the committee of the Bombay Auxiliary upon the work they had had to record, and also of expressing his thankfulness for the increased circulation of the Bible in this area. The work done here in Bombay might be regarded as typical of that done by the Society in all lands.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, seconding the resolutions spoke about the debt the Bombay Auxiliary owed to the great Society in London which the Rev. Taylor represented among them there that day, and it was their duty to convey through him their thanks to the Society for the great help the Bombay Auxiliary had received. The progress of the Society had been phenomenal. About a century ago the Bible was a closed book to four-fifths of the world. To-day it is open to seven out of ten of their fellow-beings. He thought the Society had never done a nobler thing than when they distributed the Bible among students in India. The Book to-day was read not only in Christian but many Indian homes, and nothing more noble had been done by the British in this country than this attempt at uplifting the soul of the people of India. He concluded by making an appeal for more funds in the country so that the Auxiliary might not have to ask the Home Society so often for help.

The resolutions were carried.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, addressing the assembly, said:—"I am very glad to have this opportunity of testifying to the wonderful work of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was born more than a century ago in a period of storm and stress when the future of Europe depended upon the fortitude of the British people. It has gone forward ever since, increasing the sphere of its activities till it now literally compasses the world. I know of no more striking instance of the growth of a great organization from the germ of a fine idea. The parable of the grain of mustard seed finds a complete illustration in the history of the Bible Society. It is a history full of romance and of encouragement to all who are working for good causes. The year of the birth of the Society, 1804, might well have been regarded as peculiarly unpropitious for the inauguration of such a movement. After the brief respite of the peace of Amiens, Europe had entered upon a fresh period of great wars by land and sea which did not end till 1815 and was followed by a time of exhaustion. Nevertheless the good seed rapidly germinated, and in five years the income of the Society grew to £6,000, reaching £55,000 in 1816, while Auxiliary Societies sprang up in other lands, and two years before the reestablishment of peace in Europe, work commenced in Bombay. In the year 1910-11 the Society circulated almost 7 millions of books in 432 distinct languages, and had 5,300 Auxiliary Branch Societies while the total income of the year was £243,000. The Bombay Branch in the year 1910 circulated 140,852 books in 28 Indian languages, and the marked increase of circulation was due to the work of the Colporteurs and Bible women. Altogether the Society has published some parts of the Bible in 78 Indian languages or dialects spoken by 225 millions of people, and about 75 more languages remain to be dealt with. I reproduced these figures to show what a huge organization has been built up in a century of work and to indicate how far and how successfully the object of the Society to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures has been carried out in all lands.

WORDS OF ETERNAL TRUTH.

"Who can estimate the results of this great undertaking? We believe that the Bible contains the words of eternal truth, that it lays down for mankind a complete guide of life and conduct, and that individuals and nations who act upon its teachings must grow in the righteousness which alone can exalt either. It is spiritual and at the same time intensely human, which explains its powerful attraction for many and infinitely varied minds. There is no book which has ever appealed or will ever appeal so widely and deeply to humanity, no book which has taught, comforted and befriended so many human souls and must continue to do so still the end of time. Of the Psalms, Charles Kingsley wrote with absolute truth, 'all shapes of humanity have found and will find a word said here to their inmost hearts.'

"Storms of controversy have raged around the Bible, and no other sacred writings have been subjected to so much searching criticism. At most the controversies and the criticism may have slightly changed our points of view; but they have left our inestimable heritage uninjured and perhaps with heightened authority. The Bible remains, apart from its religious sanctions, an unrivalled storehouse of profound wisdom, of poetry, and of literature enshrined in pure and stately diction. Its sayings have passed into our language and have been grafted deep into our secular literature. Wherever the English language has spread it must have unconsciously influenced the lives even of those who know it not, and it has thus formed one of the strongest links uniting the English-speaking peoples. Wherever the British people have gone they have taken the Bible with them, wherever they have carried benefits to other peoples the reason is that consciously or unconsciously, their lives have been guided by its precepts. Certainly we as a nation may claim to have taken the formost place in spreading the Bible throughout the world and as I have pointed out the work done by this Society is a monument of earnest and successful effort.

"Whether Christianity will some day make large conquests in India I will not attempt to discuss, but I firmly believe that the influence of the Bible will grow in this land of ancient beliefs. Our Scriptures are intensely oriental not in their setting alone, and to every one who has lived in an Eastern land the imagery and the glimpses of life and customs in which the Bible abounds must come home with fresh force. How often in India, one is reminded of Biblical sayings and scenes. It is impossible to dip into the Sacred books of the East without tracing similarity of thought to that of the Old Testament, while the teaching of Buddha, the greatest of Indian reformers, irresistibly recalls that of Christ. I know that the Bible frequently exercises a fascination over the minds of earnest Hindus, who find in it something which is lacking in the Vedas in spite of their lofty aspirations and deep philosophy. What we call unrest in India is a complex product of our time, which we are apt to regard too narrowly. In its intellectual aspect this unrest is creating new needs and bringing criticism to bear upon ancient customs and habits of thought. The mind craves for guidance at all times and most when the foundations of ancient beliefs are shaken. I imagine that the distribution of the Scriptures in India by the agency of this Society goes far beyond the requirements of the Christian bodies. I note that in one year 4,300 volumes presented by this Society were accepted by Indian students which is a significant fact; while the good translations now available render the teaching of the Bible accessible to those who can read the vernaculars only with ease. It must be that springs of influence are thus being brought to bear upon India at this time of awakening and all who feel the need for guidance in the increasing perplexities of life can find help and strength in the Bible. In distributing our Scriptures, as the Bombay Branch of the Society is doing with increasing success, we are placing our best at the disposal of the Indian people. This is our duty, and assuredly if the British residents in India show in their lives, private and public alike, that they are guided by the precepts enshrined in our sacred writings

India will continue to advance under a Rule just, considerate and beneficent because inspired by the pure and noble ideals which true Christianity during long centuries of time, has endeavoured to uphold before the world."

Mr. A. H. S. Aston then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Their Excellencies for the interest they had shown in the work of the Society by coming there that afternoon. He hoped they all would show by acclammation how they appreciated the presence of their Excellencies. (Loud Applause).

The motion was carried with acclammation.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 23.

On his return to the Hyderabad Residency, Colonel Pinhey, the Resident, visited the segregation camp at Heeranna Gunta where there were some 29 inmates suffering or recovering from plague. Colonel Pinhey personally approached each and every patient and inquired if they were treated well and they said they were thankful for the kindness and attention shown to them by the officers and staff in charge of the camp.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in Hyderabad and Secunderabad the courts of the Resident and the First Assistant Resident on the Civil side and all the courts of original jurisdiction in the areas administered by the Resident except that of the Cantonment Magistrate of Aurungabad, are closed from the 16th instant to the 15th February next.

The Official returns show that up-to-date there have been nearly 13,000 cases of plague and over 12,000 deaths. It is quite possible that those figures would be much greater if more vigilance had been exercised and if better facilities had been placed in the hands of the police and municipal authorities. During the past few days there has been an apparent abatement in the death roll but the fact should not be overlooked that nearly three-fifths of the population have deserted the affected areas. It is hopefully calculated that the sickness will gradually disappear as the hot weather is setting in.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant H. W. Bell of the Bombay Political Department is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough on medical certificate for six months with effect from 26th January, or subsequent date.

Major T. A. F. R. Oldfield, Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and five months with effect from 19th March, or subsequent date.

The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff: To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.—Lieutenant Zorawar Singh, Commandant, Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.

Major H. W. Berthon, Assistant Political Agent, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from 1st February or subsequent date.

Mr. C. H. Longley, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Surat, is granted, with effect from the 27th April or subsequent date combined leave of six months.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, is granted, with effect from the 1st March or subsequent date combined leave to eight months.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is granted, with effect from the 15th March, or subsequent date combined leave for one year.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted, with effect from the 28th March or subsequent date combined leave for eight months.

Captain A. C. Ogg, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties.

Mr. W. Burns, Economic Botanist, Bombay Presidency, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from 29th March or subsequent date.

Mr. H. M. Chibber, Assistant Professor of Botany to act as Economic Botanist, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Burns, or pending further orders.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Mr. C. N. Sedon, I. C. S.

Captain J. C. M Hoskyn, 44th Merwara Infantry to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Hindustani during the absence on leave of Major F. V. L. Pritchard.

Captain L. H. Branson, 170th Maharatta Light Infantry, to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Hindustani at the examinations to be held on 5th February.

Major G. E. Xydis, Sind Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave for one year, from 1st February.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—Mr. R. MacTier, on return to duty to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range. Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, on relief to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

Vice Major H. J. R. Twigg, I. M. S., pending further orders:—Major C. S. Lawson, I. M. S. Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, to act as Superintendent, Central Prision, Yerauda. Mr. Nasarwanji Rustomji Wachha to act as Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad. The Medical Officer of the Native Infantry Regiment stationed at Ahmedabad to be in medical charge of the Prison, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, is invested with appellate jurisdiction.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The principal jute firms of Bengal have addressed a letter to the Imperial and Provincial Governments strongly supporting the suggestion made by Marcus Koch regarding the desirability of having a department of Government created solely for the prupose of supervising the extension of jute cultivation and generally fostering the interests of the jute trade. The proposed department, it is urged, should be placed in charge of a business man acquainted with the jute industry.

KASHMIR ROAD BLOCKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 25.

Telegrams from Srinagar show that the Kashmir road is blocked in a few places by landslips and in many places by snow. Coolies have to carry the mails at many places, and the Punjab Mail due on the night of 20th, did not reach Srinagar until 11 a.m., on the 23rd.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 25.

The freight market continues firm, and although enquiry for berth has not been so active as last week, there has been a fair demand for steamers, nine steamers having been chartered. Prospects for crops continue good; ample rain has not fallen throughout the wheat growing districts and with normal conditions from now onwards the wheat crop should be a large one.

During the week ending 22nd January 44,805 cwts of wheat were exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1912, up to 137,731 cwts as against 40,271 cwts during the corresponding period of 1911.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Measures to Control Malaria.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President, presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the Government letter forwarding copy of Dr. Bentley's report on the investigation into the causes of malaria in Bombay, and the measures necessary for its control, and inviting opinion of the Corporation on certain suggestions.

The Committee submitted the following report obtained by them from the Commissioner, specifying the measures which in his opinion should be taken by the Corporation to deal with the existing situation as regards the prevalence of malaria in the City, the suggestions as to the amendment of the Municipal Act and the general policy for dealing with malaria, the Committee submitted, were engaging the attention of the Committee. Meanwhile, however, they deemed it necessary to submit this "ad-interm" report recommending the employment of the temporary special staff, mentioned in the Commissioner's report, at an estimated annual cost of Rs. 71,700.

Mr. S. S. Mistry submitted the following minutes:—I said during the discussion on this subject and I repeat that it ought to be quite possible and convenient for the Health Department with such a large army of staff—too, too large, I think—to redistribute its work, and spare men, time and energy for the work about which Government appear so pressing, I should request the Commissioner that such a step should be taken and the amount of money proposed to be spent be thus saved. I think the sort of work proposed to be done by the extra staff shall not be required to be done as soon as the New Docks are completed, and the sewers in the Free Road are improved, that have been condemned since some last 20 years by the expert engineer, whose opinion the Corporation took at a large cost. I beg to suggest that the Corporation be recommended to address Government, requesting them to have the New Docks works expedited as much as possible.

GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

Col. Collie, in a separate minute, stated:—I have given this question careful consideration since the Committee sat and I regret that I cannot sign the draft report. The matter must be looked at broadly. For several years the inhabitants of certain areas in the City have suffered severely from malaria; innumerable deaths have occurred as the direct result of the disease and where death has not occurred, the general impairment of health, and the poverty resulting from incapacity to work are incalculable. These conditions still prevail as I can satisfy any one who visits the hospital under my charge. Government recognizing the serious effects of the disease appointed a Special Officer to thoroughly investigate the causes and to suggest remedies. Government issued their review of the report on the 10th July, 1911, and in that Resolution, Government offered to contribute one lakh towards the expenses of removing or abating the unhealthy conditions under which the inhabitants of this City live. It takes six months for the Corporation to send a reply on a question of vital importance to the City, which it represents and that reply takes the form of an "ad-interim" report in which it is said that (after six months) the Corporation is still considering the general policy to be adopted, and they give the sop of having recommended the grant of a certain sum to meet the cost of an extra establishment. It appears to me that in sending in such a tardy and unsatisfactory report the Corporation is laying itself open to a well-deserved criticism on such an important vital matter. Moreover, I think it doubtful if Government on such a report will give the lakh they have so generously promised and the grant should be included in the coming Provincial Budget. I am of opinion that the Committe should meet again and prepare a complete report including the general policy and the amendments of the Municipal Act which may be considered necessary, two or three meetings should suffice and they should be held this month.

Dr. Sukhia's minutes ran:—Though I am of opinion that the present staff of the Health Department which is reorganized recently, costing in all every year about Rs. 23 lakhs, including over Rs. 18 lakhs for mere general supervision and conservancy, is more than sufficient to cope with all the sanitary demands of the City for reasons mentioned in my memorandum on Dr. Bentley's report, appended below, I hesitatingly agree with the Committee in the employment of a special "temporary" staff. In this time of malaria scare unnecessarily produced it is not advisable to cripple the hands of the Authorities so that they may not throw under frivolous excuses any blame over the head of the Corporation, but at the same time they must not forget the severe lesson they learnt in the plague scare after wasting millions of rate-payers' money. The Municipal Analyst is a whole time officer and if he were to spend his whole time for Municipal business only, he would doubtless be able to cope with all the Municipal demands, especially so when he is recently given better assistants on higher salaries than hitherto. It is not only desirable but imperative that he should spend his whole time to Municipal duties only and should soon sever his connection with G. M. College or any other institution with which he may have it. It is illegal to allow him to do so and a bad precedent to other Municipal officers. As for filling in wells, I think it highly inadvisable, particularly so when we have the very sad experience of recurring water famine, as is the case now, to which I drew the attention of the Corporation some months ago when it was taken very lightly, but since then it is so admitted by the Municipal Authorities and even those members who were sceptical about it. With regard to covering of wells, the "hermetical" covering is worse than filling in, and the attention of the Corporation be invited to the letters of the Commissioner and Corporation resolutions (which he mentioned.) It is not only advisable and desirable, Dr. Sukhia states, but imperatively necessary to allow the owners of wells and particularly those owners who want them for religious observances to have the wells covered over, with such mosquito-proof but ventilative coverings, as the Commissioner likes, and locked up.

THE COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

The Commissioner's letter mentioned in the Committee's report ran as under:—

It should, in the first place, be stated that there is no reason seriously to dissent from any of the facts, conclusions and recommendations set out by Dr. Bentley. The results of the splenetic examination recorded by him may not be altogether trustworthy, because, as appears from his Report, the examination was conducted so far as the selection of children was involved in a 'somewhat random manner, and by different observers, and the same child may possibly have been examined more than once. But it should be observed that the results of the examinations of spleens are on the whole very closely borne out by the blood tests taken. The figures for the police, moreover, recorded by so scientific an observer as Dr. Powell may be taken to show that Dr. Bentley's estimate of the extent of malaria is in no way exaggerated.

The points to be dealt with appear to be—(1) What are the sources, existing or potential, of danger, and how should they be dealt with. (2) What additional or amended legal powers are required in order to take necessary action. (3) What expense will be incurred for establishment and for remedial measures. It cannot be seriously denied that the wells interior to houses constitute the most serious source of danger. Cisterns are undoubtedly dangerous, but they can be more easily regulated, and chance collections of water are chiefly dangerous at particular seasons of the year and can also be kept in check by careful supervision. As regards wells, although religious objections have been, no doubt, genuinely put forward in some cases, I am inclined to believe that in most instances the expense is the chief cause of reluctance to meet requisitions for filling them up. Such filling up is the most desirable action to take and in view of the financial assistance promised by Government, I consider that the Corporation should agree to bear half the cost of filling up in all cases and a greater proportion three-fourths or even the whole, where the circumstances of the party rendered this advisable.

QUESTION OF COVERING WELLS.

Where the party preferred to cover hermetically rather than to fill up, this should be allowed, but without financial assistance; and such wells whether provided with a pump or not, should be required to be licensed. Interior wells should be allowed to remain unfilled up, and not hermetically covered, only on religious grounds. In these cases a double gauze cover should be required, with or without fish stocking as the circumstances might require, and subject to license. These licenses might be issued free of cost in the first instance. If, however, the covering, whether of concrete or gauze, was found to be in bad order, the license would be at once withdrawn, and would only be re-issued on payment, while the Commissioner should have the power to direct the filling up of the well in case of a second or repeated failure to keep in good order. As regards exterior wells, the Commissioner should have power to require them to be filled up in bad cases, and in all others to have them licensed subject to such conditions of covering, cleaning, and fish stocking as might be necessary. As regards cisterns, these should be covered, and closed by covers capable of locking. The provision of bolts which Dr. Bentley recommends on page 105 of his Report is not sufficient. Open cisterns should only be allowed to remain with a license. All existing tanks, fountains, garden cisterns or large water receptacles should be required to be licensed, the license to be renewed annually, and they (together with wells and open cisterns) should only be allowed to be constructed afresh with permission. As regards the legal powers that may be taken, I trust that the Committee will recognise that, in order to be of any avail legal action to prevent danger from mosquito breeding must be effective and immediate. This is the experience of all other countries in which antimalarial action has been successful, and indeed stands to common-sense. No one can say that the present system of dealing with water nuisance in Bombay is either rapid or effective. The two most important sections in this regard are perhaps Section 279 and Section 381. In both of these nothing can be done without the sanction of the Standing Committee. With the best will in the world on the part of the Standing Committee great delay is often inevitable. This can be proved by an examination of the dates on which wells have been reported by the Health Officer, and the dates on which the Standing Committee found it possible to take action. The second obstacle in Bombay is the difficulty of getting cases promptly disposed of by the Presidency Magistrate. I do not wish here to refer to the inadequacy of the punishments inflicted, but merely to the protracted delay that takes place in the disposal of cases. I am reporting on this fully to a separate Committee and I need only repeat here my opinion that for the prompt enforcement of sanitary regulations, a Magistrate regularly appointed who will sit in the different portions of the Island, and will give opportunities for the laying of complaints, twice a week in the more thickly inhabited portions, and once a week in the other parts, is absolutely necessary.

THE REQUIRED CHANGES.

The changes that are required in the Municipal Act are here enumerated by the Commissioner.

Dr. Bentley's conclusions as stated in para. 458 of his Report must be accepted, if his facts are in the main correct. I agree with the Health Officer in considering that at first the efforts at least of the special establishment should be directed towards the destruction of malaria-bearing mosquitoes. It is doubtless the case that all mosquitoes are a nuisance and to some degree productive of ill-health; and that the surroundings which produce them are in need of sanitary attention. But concentration of effort is the first essential, and this is best censured by making the staff search for the most dangerous kinds. For the time being also, it is necessary only to take special measures in Wards A, B, C, D, and E only. As regards the staff to be employed, I agree with the opinion expressed in para. 465 of Dr. Bentley's Report that the employment of a full time officer is essential. Apart from the necessity for close and accurate supervision it is important that the Officer in charge of the work should have time to do a considerable amount of Laboratory work, and to be the examiner and recorder of the prevalence of malaria in the City. It may, in time, be possible to redistribute the work of the Health Department, so as to allow of one of the Assistant Health Officers being deputed for this purpose. But I do not anticipate this, and it is not possible at present. The Health Department is in charge of the whole system of street cleansing and removal of refuse, in addition to their more ordinary duties of detection of disease, improvement of sanitary surroundings, registration of births and deaths, vaccination, etc., and till these various services have been on a more perfected footing, the amount of supervision over them cannot be reduced.

THE MALARIA STAFF.

In all cases the Malaria Staff, though directly under the orders of the Special Assistant, should be under the supervision of the Deputy Health Officers who would be required to watch especially not merely for slack work, but to prevent corruption and bullying. For well cleaning and for fish stocking it is estimated that sums of Rs. 3,660 and Rs. 3,000 should be provided, but I consider that the fish should be paid for by owners, and a charge also made for well cleaning. The Laboratory work will be of great importance, and I should like the Municipal Analyst, who has more than he can do, to be relieved of this branch of his work, and to be enabled to attend more especially to water and food analyses. I append an estimate of the expenditure that would be necessitated, which would amount to Rs. 71,700 per annum, from which Rs. 4,000 might be deducted on account of well cleaning and fish stocking payments. This estimate is necessarily tentative, but it represents as much expenditure as could judiciously be incurred. In my opinion the Rs. 100,000 promised by Government on certain conditions could be best utilised for the filling in of wells, on the terms stated previously in this letter. Although it is desirable to fill all objectionable wells as quickly as possible, the grant could be spread over a term of years until it was exhausted. A suggestion has been made that the Port Trust should be asked to contribute towards the cost of malaria prevention in the City, on the ground that the spread of Malaria in 1907 and 1908 was due to the Dockworks. This is, however, rather a dangerous proposal. Dr. Bentley has shown that new works involving excavation do not necessarily cause outbreaks of malaria unless sources of permanent infection already exist in the neighbourhood. The Port Trust might well counterclaim that the outbreaks of 1907 and 1908, which caused them serious damage by delaying their work, would not have occurred, but for the dangerous malaria centres left undealt with in the City. But in any case the Port Trust could not be made to pay by cash contributions in the future for omissions in the past. All that can be asked is that the Port Trust will carefully look after the areas in their charge to prevent malaria being bred there, and this they are efficiently doing at present. There will, I hope, be no great diversity of opinion as to the necessity of the measures outlined above. There may be some unwillingness to put more summary powers in the hands of the Executive. But anti-malarial work, if not efficient, will be worse than useless because it will annoy without doing real good. It cannot be efficient unless powers are given of summarily removing abuses, and far less chance of corruption exists under an efficient than under an inefficient system, because under the latter it is impossible to say whether the failure of a subordinate is due to his own fault, or to difficulties which he cannot surmount. I trust, therefore, that the suggestions made in this letter will obtain the support of the Committee. The Estimated Expenditure on measures to be taken against malaria is Rs. 71,700.

Dr. Dinshah Bomanji Master moved the adoption of the report.

The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman seconded the proposition.

EXPERIENCE OF PLAGUE.

Dr. Sukhia said that they had a sorry experience of plague which taught them that whatever expenditure they had made in time of scare was found unnecessary. At present there was a scare and they should consider well before launching into heavy expenditure. He did not mind however voting for a temporary staff. He knew that they would surely find out in the future that the money had been wasted but to leave no chance of being blamed for opposing very important measures.

Col. Collie regretted that the committee should have delayed the report so long. In Bombay hospitals there were lying a large number of patents suffering from malaria. He could not understand why the matter was so long delayed though every member of the Corporation knew the causes of malaria and the policy to be laid down for the protection of the unfortunate victims of the malady.

The President pointed out that the Commissioner's report was not received until the end of October and no member or officer, or even the Health Officer, had not decided upon a policy in the matter. Besides, Sir Pherozeshah explained the new staff proposed was not to commence its work before April next.

The Commissioner said that he received the Secretary's Memorandum about the report on 23rd September and he sent in the report on 23rd October. It was considered by the Committee on 30th October. As to the increased powers suggested in the report they were necessary for the Executive to work efficiently.

Mr. Wacha said he felt indignant at Col. Collie's remarks who charged the rest of the members with neglect and dilatoriness. Col. Collie himself was the greatest sinner, for until Mr. Wacha himself drew attention to the spread of malaria on the Frere road and pointed out that the European General Hospital and New Docks were the principal factors Col. Collie took no steps to remedy the same.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the Committee had not delayed the report and had taken time just enough for the consideration of an important question of that nature.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that Col. Collie's remarks were not justifiable. If he believed that the Committee and the rest of the Corporation were not doing their duty he could have brought the matter before the Corporation himself. If he had himself conceived a policy he should have placed it before the Committee. But Col. Collie, not having done either, was not justified in making charges of dilatoriness and neglect of duty.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said that some more time should have been given to members before the report was submitted for consideration. It was circulated amongst the members only the previous day.

Mr. Jaffer thought that the additional powers demanded by the Commissioner should be granted with great care and after very matured consideration.

Dr. Master replying briefly on the debate the proposition was carrried.

The Corporation adjourned until Monday.

ALL INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25.

In the second round of the All-India Hockey Tournament, the fourth game was played between the 2nd Royal Berkshires and the Royal Scots. The Berkshires scored the only goal of the match, in the second half, after some strenuous play, thus winning by one goal to love. The semi-final round will be played to-day, the North-Western Railway Volunteers meeting the Naini-Tal Volunteers and the Worcestershire Regiment meeting the Berkshire.

The semi-finals in the All India Hockey Tournament were played off this afternoon. The game of the day was between the North Western Railway Volunteers and the Naini-Tal Volunteers, who were the popular favourites. A few minutes after the game had started the North Western succeeded in securing a goal, the only one scored during the whole match. The Railwaymen played a dashing game and continuously pressed their opponents. The Naini-Tal goal-keeper, Gabriel, was again to the fore in saving and prevented defeat by a larger score. Jahan, the captain of the Naini-Tal Volunteers and their centre forward, had unfortunately a bad foot after yesterday's match and again to-day was somewhat injured which severely handicapped his side. Naini-Tal tried hard to equalise, but the Railway backs played strong defence and foiled all attempts to score the net. A very exciting and fast game thus ended in a win for the North Western Railway Volunteers by one goal to love.

The second game in the semi-finals was between 2nd Berkshire Regiment and 4th Worcestershire Regiment. The game was well contested and resulted in victory for the Worcesters by four goals to two. The finals will be played on Saturday.

BOMBAY RACES.

7th Extra Meeting.

Saturday, 27th January,

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m yesterday.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs. Coat-of-Arms 9st, Forfeit 8st 13lbs, Gallileo 8st 8lbs, Elser 8st 5lbs, Langton 8st 3lbs, Aqueduct 8st 3lbs, The Cellarer 7st 9lbs, Bright Metal 7st 7lbs. Top weight accepting being below 9st the top weight has been raised to 9st and the others in proportion.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Huka 9st 13lbs, Chivalry 9st 11lbs, Ruby Tin 9st 3lbs, The Cellarer 9st 1lb, T M S 7st 10lbs, Pantry Girl 7st 9lbs, Yvette 7st 2lbs, Boomey 7st, Mandeville 6st 12lbs.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong. Grand Duke 10st 4lbs, Peculiar 9st 7lbs, Guinea Gold 9st, Parliament 8st 10lbs, Money Gold 8st 6lbs, Sir Hugo 8st 6lbs, Baltz 8st 5lbs, Well Done 8st 1lb, Merrily 8st, Grey Falcon 7st 12lbs, Regent 7st 8lbs, Ghalyum 7st 7lbs, Mysore 7st 1lb, Crown Prince 7st.

DIVISION OF THE DADAR PLATE.—About 7 furlongs. Zinfandel 9st 6lbs, Domra 9st, Young Thara 8st 13lbs, Soomsam 8st 11lbs, Grey Falcon 8st 8lbs, Lama 8st 8lbs, Mudkoor 8st 6lbs, Fairplay 8st 4lbs, Prime Minister 8st 2lbs, Bay Middleton 8st, Pendil 7st 12lbs, Mutrood 7st 11lbs, Regiment 7st, St. Anthony, 9st 11lbs, Saree 9st 3lbs, Minton, 8st 11lbs, Sir Edward 8st 11lbs, Sweden 8st 7lbs, Baldwin 8st 7lbs, Engineer 8st 6lbs, Makeb 8st 4lbs, Fado 8st 3lbs, Mezahim 8st, Shihab, 7st 10lbs, Sinclair 7st 3lbs, Solitaire 7st.

In accordance with clause 2(e) of General conditions the weights in this division have been raised 14lbs.

DIVISION OF THE NEW MAIDEN PLATE.—6 furlongs. Pictri, Royal Visit, Thulfha, Shirsab, Fathibeg, Golden Ducat, Sinnusi, New Governor, Morley, Lord Durham, Straight Shot, Authority, Angel, Hazoor, Haboob, Bustan, Mukhlif, Yungi Dumja, Taki Khan, Abdul Karim, Pleader II, Khalid Beg, Wild Eagle, Sirmust, Barar, Moosahar, Hercules, Goorjil Beg, Afag Beg, Athshan, Ya Nasib and Best Chance.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

The summary of the fourth forecast of the rice crop in the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma for the period ended 31st December 1911.

Summary.—The estimated area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice-producing districts is reported as 7,374,232 acres, 74,417 acres less than the area actually cultivated last year, a slight decrease as compared with the area estimated last month. The area destroyed by floods is estimated at 414,977 acres, the area fallow at 593,140. Slight variations have been made in the precentage estimate by several districts with the result that the total percentage estimate approximates to 89. Reaping was in full progress, and the condition of the crop the same as previously reported. The amount available for export is estimated at 2,450,000 tons of cargo rice as reported last month.

COLOUR QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Government Policy Condemned.

Cape Town, Jan. 2.

Dr. Abdurahman, president of the African Political Organization, presiding at the annual congress in Johannesburg, condemned the oppressive character of recent and prospective legislation, the curtailment of the political rights of the coloured population, and the failure to meet their legitimate demands in regard to education. These, he said, were producing a condition of affairs the result of which would be startling. The coloured races were rapidly beginning to see the necessity for union, which was their only means of securing and protecting their existing rights. A deep-seated feeling of passive hatred was being engendered against the white races, and unless the Union Government's colour policy was changed, passive hatred would become active resistance. Dr. Abdurahman declared that the white policy meant a war of extermination against coloured races and natives, and he urged the Congress to lay down a basis upon which to fight for political rights. He urged all native and coloured races to drop Dutch and to learn English.

The somewhat inflammatory language of this speech is condemned as injuring rather than benefiting the coloured cause. Responsible journals urge the coloured people to trust to the slow but steady growth of principles more liberal than those embodied in the South African Constitution.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

GOOD CHEER: The Romance of food and feasting by Frederick W. Hackwood (Unwin).—Here is a most timely volume, fat, as it ought to be, and stuffed with gossip about eating. It is not only entertaining to dip into, but it has a sociological value as well. For the history of civilisation is to a large extent the history of feeding. The most striking difference between man and the other animals is that man can make fire and is accustomed to cook his food instead of eating it raw. As he advances in civilisation he cooks it more elaborately and eats it more delicately, until at last it ceases to invigorate him, and he fails a victim to some coarser-feeding race, as did the Romans to the Goths and Huns. Mr. Hackwood's industry has put together a book which will delight greedy people and interest everybody.

THE CENTAUR by Algernon Blackwood (Macmillan)—This novel, Mr. Blackwood's latest, is a deeper study in mysticism than either of his preceding books. The great idea is the Call of the Wild pushed to its utmost limits. Of story in the usual sense there is none: simply an account of an Irishman's conviction and realisation of his Atonement with the Earth, a Being "seeking to project herself in endless forms and variety." Finally he escapes this "mortal coil" and joins his kind, the strange and wonderful centaurs who move as the wind and cloud. As usual Mr. Blackwood suggests many interesting theories, but it is not always easy to obtain a clear understanding of their developments.

A TOUCH OF FANTASY by A. H. Adams, (John Lane).—Mr. Adams is an Australian, and in "A Touch of Fantasy" he draws with a light and humours touch some wonderfully frank and vivid pictures of life in Sydney. His hero, Hugh Robjohn, is the one man, aged about thirty-six, living in a boarding-house which has four faded, middleaged spinsters—milliners, dressmakers, school teachers—for its other boarders; and after he got his new spectacles Hugh's dim eyes were opened to the tragedy of their lives, and he saw that they had all four been baulked of their meaning by Nature. Life had brutally or incomprehendingly or carelessly brushed them aside. They had no griefs or sorrows, perhaps, except the long, aching grief that they had no sorrows, no remembrances of foolish, passionate, mad, impossible things. . . . They were the spectators; and though they were safe in their comfortable seats, and could see how, in the arena of Life, love tore and mutilated the combatants, yet how they envied the chance to enter that arena and face the raging lions! Hugh in a boating accident made the acquaintance of Nancy Pinkstone, they sit together all night in the ferry boat lost in a fog. He sits beside her blissfully and they become curiously intimate; he ventures to put his arm round her, and before she goes to sleep with her head on his shoulder, he has told her all about himself and has drawn her, with some reluctance, to tell him of her own life. She is a waitress in a tea shop, and she arrives at confessions concerning the men among her customers.

THE GIRL WHO WAS KISSED.—"They take me out, of course. The unmarried ones, or the ones that say they are unmarried. But I always find out. You never catch me going out twice with that sort . . . You can never really tell till a man kisses you."

"You let them kiss you?"

Hugh felt sick at the picture of her in any arms but his. It sullied her bloom: it coarsened her.

"Of course." She smiled his ignorance down. "That's what they take me out at night for."

Her pedestal crumbled. Hugh shuddered from the ruins.

"But a kiss!" he stammered.

To him the thought of kissing this girl, now so close, almost so confidingly close, in his arm, seemed desecration. But evidently there were men—or brutes—who did not think so. And also one girl.

"A kiss?" She stared. "There's nothing in a kiss."

"Oh, isn't there!" sighed Hugh, almost inaudibly.

A kiss, compact of happiness, heaven and honey, tinted with delirium and dream, shot through with ecstasy and awe, strange with a sense of sacrilege and shame, tinged with frenzy and a faint half-fear, what was there not in a kiss? You see, Hugh had never kissed any body but his mother, and he had forgotten what that was like . . .

"Men seem to like it," she hazarded indifferently.

To a girl in whom passion has not yet awakened a kiss is as tasteless as flat soda-water.

"But you," he blurted out. "Your lips! The profanation!"

Hugh—is disillusioned again and again, but he patches his illusion together each time, and at length marries Nancy, when—though he is ignorant of this—she ought to have married another man. But she loves him, and her love increases, and when her child is born and dies she cannot keep up the deceit, but tells him the terrible truth and for a time all happiness, all further living with her even, seems impossible to him, and yet he is presently able to bring himself to forgive her, and so cleverly has Mr. Adams drawn Hugh's character that he makes you feel that this forgiveness is believable and natural. The story is a very well written one, and perhaps in places not very pleasant, but the charm with which the author has invested it all must make it popular.

MARRIED LIFE VARIOUSLY CONSIDERED by J. W. C. Haldane (Simpkin Marshall).—There is sound, sober advice for husbands and wives in Mr. Haldane's book. He thinks girls should not marry for money, and lays it down that "very many of the best men are poor"; which is quite true. I am poor myself. But though I agree with Mr. Haldane that it is a praiseworthy thing for a husband to sit down after dinner and try to amuse his wife by telling her tales, I think it is very wrong of him to suggest that the tales need not be true. The one he gives as a specimen, about the sea-captain, who landed on the back of a whale under the impression that it was an island, is harmless enough, but plenty of husbands tell their wives a lot of untrue tales as it is, and I think it dangerous to encourage them to make a virtue of it. A curious and decidedly interesting little book is "The Next Room," by Doris and Hilary Severn, relating the psychic experiences of a husband and wife in communication with the spirit world, very simply and sympathetically written, and addressed especially to mourners "sorrowing for their dead." (Constable) "Our Pleasant Vices," by Lily Waller, is a little volume of short stories, and "Notes from Life," of which the first provides the title, is also the longest and most important: the story of a wife who, justly incensed against her husband, was tempted to retaliate by imitating his conduct, but whose better nature triumphed in the long run. One of the best things in the book is a schoolboy's caustic criticism of "The Wreck of the Hesperus." (John Long).

CANNED CLASSICS BY HARRY GRAHAM.—Mr. Harry Graham's clever and whimsical verses provide humorous summaries of various famous novels, including "Vanity Fair," "David Copperfield," "Trilby," "The Prisoners of Zenda," and, funniest of all, Elinor Glyn's "Three Weeks," which affords such fine opportunities for a witty parodist. "Canned Classics" is fully and divertingly illustrated by Lewis Baumer. (Mills and Boon,)

Messrs. Methuen will add to their series of Shilling Novels "THE WOMAN WITH THE FAN" by Robert Hichens.

Mrs. Ritchie, the author of "The Truthful Liar," which attracted considerable attention a year or two ago, has just completed a new book "THE HUMAN CRY". The story hangs on the fascination exerted over the mind of a popular and versatile Cabinet Minister by a girl, whose moral rectitude contrasts vividly with the noisy self-seeking of the women around her. The obstacles he encounters in his pursuit of her stimulate this brilliant political comedian to play many parts in order to gain his object.

"CHRISTINA HOLBROOK" by Margaret Hope, is a story by a new writer which Messrs. Methuen will issue on January. The book deals with the inevitable problems that arise out of the making of a man in his youth with a woman in her maturity. Each attempts a solution; the man taking an easier, the woman a harder and more unusual one. Her efforts, and the unsympathetic attitude of her friends occupy the latter portion of the book. Part of the "mise-en-scene" is the unhackneyed life of the isle of Crete.

"MY FRIEND THE CHAUFFEUR," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, one of the most widely-read novels by these popular authors, will be added to Messrs. Methuen's series of two-shilling novels.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place yesterday at the Society's Rooms, Mr. E. Comber presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following 69 new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—

The Mess President, 2nd Staffordshire Regiment, Peshawar; Mr. C. C. Gilbert, Ratnapura, Ceylon; Lt. S. G. G. Fraser, Bangalore; Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I. C. S., Ahmedabad; Mr. W. T. Radford, Shahabad, Bengal; Mr. J. R. Coats, B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E., Madras; Mr. R. T. Jones, Ferozepore; Staff Surgeon R. B. Scribner, R. N., H. M. S. "Alert" Persain Gulf, via Bombay; Lt. C. R. S. Pitman, Alipur; Mr. H. L. Wintle, Darjeeling; Mrs. W. H. Ogston, Bombay; Mr. Ashton James, Bijapur; Mr. W. H. Reed, Kadur District; Mr. R. R. Morgan, Tezpur, Assam; the Honorary Secretary, Club Library, Secunderabad; Major H. H. Norman, R. A. M. C., Shwebo, Burma; Mr. A. A. Biggs, Marmugoa; Mr. R. Dupont, Seychelles; Capt. B. N. Abbay, Burma; Capt. G. R. Balston, R. H. A., Mhow, C. I.; the Secretary, Australian Museum, Sydney; Lt.-Col. C. E. Nichol, D. S. O., R. A. M. C., Maymyo, Burma; Lt. A. D. Talbot, Multan, Punjab; Major W. B. Pearson, Multan, Punjab; Mr. A. L. Hannay, I. C. S.; Waltair, S. I.; Mr. A. H. Duke, Bangkok, Siam; Mr. L. D. G. Smyth, Katha District, Upper Burma; Mr. Basant Lal Gupta, B. Sc., Lucknow; Lt. W. A. Nichells, R. H. A., Campbellpore; Mr. B. F. Cavanagh, Baroda; the Honorary Librarian, Public Library, Lucknow; Mr. W. Denso, Bombay; Mr. W. P. Hulton, Gangarpar; Mr. M. Mackertich, Gulzarbagh; Capt. E. C. Taylor, I. M. S.; the Mess President, XI K. E. O. Lancers, Delhi; Mr. E. R. Atkins, Raheng, Siam; Mr. D. B. Binning, Bombay; Mr. H. A. Gilbert; Bombay; Mr. C. Gwyer, I. F. S., Thayetmyo, L. Burma; Major R. Sparrow, Trimulgherry, Deccan; Mr. F. H. S. Stone, Bombay Harbour; Mr. C. I. Hutton, Ywataung, Upper Burma; Mess President, 1st Battn. The Royal Scots, Allahabad; Mess President, 62nd Punjabis, Benares; Mr. R. G. Marriott, I. F. S., Haldwani, U. P.; Capt. J. R. Bird, Berbera, Somaliland; Mr. H. G. Turner, Taunton, England; Mr. A. C. Gale, Dharwar; Mr. L. E. Taylor, Dharwar; The Mess President, 7th Hussars, Bangalore; Mr. G. A. Skene Thayetmyo Burma; Capt, Sir G. D. S. Dunbar, Bart. Lakhimpur, Assam; Mr. John Curror, Langla, S. Sylhet; Mr. C. H. Haldane, Mandalay; Lt. W. Weatherbe, Agra; Mr. L. C. Hobson, Dharwar; Mr. Geo. H. Ogilvie, Bavaria; Mr. W. K. Webb, Nagri Spur P. O.; Mr. W. L. Travers, Jalpaiguri; Mr. E. C. Gibson, I. C. S. Saugor; Mr. M. R. G. Smith, Dharwar; Lt. W. A. P. Grey, Sagaing, Burma; Mr. A. Davison, P. W. D., Raipur; Lt. J. E. M. Mellor, Amballa; Mr. Phirozsha Bomanji Petit, Bombay; Mr. B. M. Crosthwaite, Ywataung U. Burma; Mr. C. Christie, Madras; and Mr. G. Macphail, Ireland.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum, since the last meeting:—

The following collection had been left to the Society by the late Major G. S. Rodon:—

Mounted Heads.—1 Gaur head: 3 heads of Chamba Serow:—3 heads of Himalayan Tahr; 3 heads of Nilgiri Tahr; 4 heads of Goral; 6 heads of Chinkara; 9 heads of Blackbuck; 3 Heads of Himalayan Ibex; (2 males and 1 female); I young female Hodgsons sheep; 2 heads of Musk deer; 1 head of Sambar; 1 head of Nilgai; 1 head of Himalayan brown bear; 1 head of Himalayan black bear; 1 head of spotted deer; 1 head of Indian wild boar; 1 head of a Langur; 3 pairs of horns of spotted deer.

Entire Stuffed Specimens.—2 brown bears; 1 wolf; 1 white handed Gibbon; 1 Hoolock; 1 jackal; 4 mounted foxes; 1 common Indian fox; 1 Pine Marteen; 2 Ward's mouse hares.

Flat skins with stuffed heads.—3 Himalayan brown bears; 1 Himalayan black bear; 1 tiger; 1 fox; and 1 langur.

Flat Skins.—1 spotted deer; 2 Himalayan Tahr; 2 serows; 1 black bear; 2 Himalayan Ibex; 1 young female Hodgsons sheep; 1 goral; 6 blackbuck; 3 chinkara; 1 wild dog; and 2 musk deer.

Birds mounted.—4 monauls; 2 chukor; 1 Kolkas pheasant; and 2 Kolkas pheasants.

CONTRIBUTION.	LOCALITY.	DONOR.
1 Goyal or Mithan, entire skin with head and horns	Mishmi Expedition	Capt F M Bailey
Skull and Horns of Hodgson-Sheep	Himalayas	Mr A Wright
Horns of Black-buck	Dholka	Justice Macleod
2 Skins with skulls and 1 Mask of Tibetan Wolf	Lahul, Kangra	General W Osborn
1 Jackal	Dharwar	Mr E G L Laird Mac Gregor I C S
1 Jungle Cat	Shamshernaggar	Mr G Mackrell
1 Large Flying Squirrel	Taungyi, S Shan States	Mr S St C Lightfoot
1 Large Malay Squirrel	Kobo, Abor Expedition	Major Sweet
1 Large Malay Squirrel	Dosing Valley Abor Expedition	Dr J Falkiner
4 Squirrels	Mishmi Hills	Capt F M Bailey
17 Bird skins	Do.	Do
1 Malabar Spiny Mouse	Mercara, Coorg	Mr A E Alexander
1 Bamboo Rat	Maymyo	Lt Col C E Nichol, D S O R A M C
12 Bats (spirit sp)	Ratnagiri	Mr G Hardie I C S
3 Bats (spirit sp)	Almora	Major F Wall I M S
2 Flamingoes	Panvel	Mamlatdar of Pen
1 Mute Swan	Karachi	R MacCulloch
1 Great Indian Bustard	Rajkot	Major W Keys
1 Wood Snipe	Bangalore	Col R M Betham
1 Large Indian Pratincole	Shamshernaggar	Mr G Mackrell
1 Brown Wren	Bhutan, Doors	Mr H V O'Donel
1 Yellow-eyed Babbler (alpine)	Thayetmyo	Mr J Pemberton Cock
8 Birds' skins	Taungyi	Mr S St C Lightfoot
13 Birds skins	Chamba	Capt J E Boyd
124 Birds Eggs	Khasia Hills	Mr E C Stuart Baker F Z S
10 Fresh water fishes	Koima and Krishna River	Mr W A Wallinger
Several Fish and Shrimps	Dwarka	Capt A H E Mosse I A
5 Gold Fish with 3 lobed tails (alive)	Shanghai	Mr F H S Stone
2 Siamese fighting fish	Siam	Mr Nigel Kerr
3 Fresh water fish	Bombay	Do
1 Sind Krait	Tochi Valley	Capt E C Taylor
1 Russells Earth Snake	Poona	Capt Delme Radcliffe
1 Do	Santa Cruz	Lt F J Chadwick
1 Brown Tree Snake (alive)	Santa Cruz	Col Forbes
1 Green Whip Snake (alive)	Bombay	Rev F Dreckmann S J
1 Do (Brown var)	Bhutan Doars	Mr H V O'Donel
25 Snakes	Nelliampatty Hills	Mr A M Kinloch
14 Snakes and 4 Lizards	Various	Major F Wall I M S
14 Snakes	Taungyi	Mr S St C Lightfoot
1 Cobra	Gaya Bengal	Mr J Powell
1 Cobra skin, 6' 7" unskinned	Shamshernagger	Mr S V O'Donel
1 Cobra	Do	Do
1 Russells Earth Snake	Manmad	Mr E Cooke
1 Common Wolf Snake	Andheri	Mr F H S Stone
1 Buff Striped Keelback	Do	Do
1 Gypsirhina sieboldi	Nepal	Mr F Field
1 King Crab	Singapore	Mr F H S Stone
1 Piece of Gold Quartz	Australia	Do
19 Butterflies	Singapore	Mr P Gerhardt
68 Butterflies	Abor Expedition	Major Sweet
1 Painted Bat	Thana Dist	Mr C E L Gilbert
A quantity of Fossils	Cutch	Mr J H Smith

Minor contributions from Messrs. E. Pearson; N. B. Kinnear; A. Wright; C. H. Dracott; J. F. Keddie; F. H. S. Stone; C. F. Hall; J. H. Smith; Col. A. Newnham; P. M. D. Sanderson; and W. Michael.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

"Familiar Indian Flowers" (Coloured Plates) by Lena Lewis. (Presented by Miss Phipson.)

"Contributions to Indian Ornithology" No. 1. Cashmere, Ladak, Yarkand. By Hume. (Presented by Lt.-Col. A. Newnham.)

"Notes on Jerdon's Mammals of India" Anon. (Presented by Lt.-Col. A. Newnham).

SNOW LEOPARD CUBS.

A pair of fine young Snow Leopard Cubs were shipped by the Society on Tuesday last by the "Scindia" for the London Zoological Gardens. The animals were almost fully grown and were perfectly tame. They have been presented by Capt. D. G. Oliver, Srinagar, Kashmir.

NEW MEMBERS REQUIRED.

The Secretary mentioned that at the present moment the Society only had about 150 members in Bombay out of a total of 1,500 members. He thought this number was considerably less than formerly and hoped that local members as well as up-country ones would try and induce others to join the Society. The annual subscription of Rs. 15 was smaller than any other Society he knew, when he compared the value of the Journal which members received, the Society's various collections of specimens in the Museum, and the Library which contained many valuable books of reference. The subscription had not been increased for 25 years, although the Journal was now four times as large.

MAJOR RODON'S COLLECTION.

The attention of members was drawn to the valuable collection of specimens which had been left to the Society by the late Major Rodon.

MAMMAL SURVEY.

Up to now 767 specimens had been collected by Mr. Crump in Khandesh, Cutch, the Berars and Central Provinces, and 503 specimens collected by Mr. Shortridge (in 2 months) in the Dharwar District. All of these had been forwarded to the British Museum for working out and the first report on them would appear in the next Journal. Some Rs. 23,000 had been collected, but about Rs. 7,000 had already been spent as the initial expenses were necessarily heavy and the Committee hoped that members would continue to support this Fund which was doing such good work. Already one new genus had been found and two new species, the descriptions of which would appear in the Journal.

The folloing papers were then read:—1 "Some notes on guests of Termites" by the Rev. J. Assmuth, S. J. 2 "A note on Trichosanthes divica" by Lt.-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar; I. M. S., (Retd.)

INDIAN VILLAGE LIFE.

Commissioner Booth Tucker Interviewed.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, or Fakir Singh, commanding officer of the Salvation Army in India, has arrived in England on a short visit with his wife, "General" Booth's daughter, who has been seriously ill. The Commissioner, says the "Times," spent five years in the Indian Civil Service, to which his father also belonged, and his grandfather was a director of the old East India Company. Mr. Booth-Tucker should, therefore, be able to comprehend both the official and the non-official white man's view of Indian affairs; while thirty years of social and religious work in close and sympathetic touch with native Indians should help him to understand their point of view also.

"The young British civilian now going out to India," the Commissioner said to a representative of the "Times," "compares very favourably with his predecessors, so far as my experience goes. And as for the Governors, they are exceptionaly fine set of men just now. With all our weaknesses it remains true that India is the best governed country in the world. The masses of the people enjoy and appreciate fully the justice and honesty to which they can always appeal. The Britisher is sometimes inconsiderate but he is looking out for the People's interests every time; he is on the watch to protect them as far as he can. And the people know it. They suffer more from each other, in the shape of injustice and oppression, thad from anything that can be alleged against the sahib."

The King's visit, the Commissioner said, would have great effects, and one of the greatest would be this—that the English people would feel more keenly their duty to study the problems of India.

The Indian's instinctive trust in British justice is illustrated in the latest development of the Salvation Army's social work.

"The bunnia or moneylender," Mr. Booth-Tucker says, "is practically the pivot on which the Indian village turns. He is a necessity. But, unfortunately where he has no competition to check him, he charges the poor villager anything from 25 to 300 per cent. interest. In 1896, therefore, 'General' Booth began starting co-operative village banks, borrowing money at 6 per cent and lending it at 10 per cent., which naturally the people consider very cheap. Eight years later the Government followed suit, starting co-operative credit societies all over the country—with enormous success. Competition is very largely reducing the rate charged by the bunnia and is also checking his tendency to indulge in religious persecution. For instance, to prevent a man from becoming a Christian the moneylender will threaten to drag him into Court. In such a case all we have to do now is to notify the persecutor that if he does not behave himself we shall open a co-perative bank in his village.

"Our method was to pick out the best people in a village to form the committee which should distribute the loans. But there were two objections. People complained, first of the lack of privacy; and, secondly, that the committee divided the money among themselves and their friends. 'Give us a sahib,' the people said, 'and let him divide the money.' So that is our latest modification of the scheme. Most of the 'benevolent bunnias' whom we have appointed are white men, and one of them has as many as 1,200 clients on his books.'

The weavers are another threatened village institution. But in this case the Salvation Army is exerting itself to help rather than to check. "If the weavers went down before the competition of Manchester and Bombay mills, the whole village community would suffer from the lack of help at ripening time, when the crops have to be watched night and day. So we not only help the weaver by getting cotton and silk and wool for him at bottom prices, but supply him with an improved rapid hand-loom of our own invention, which enables him to compete with the mills. We carry on nineteen weaving schools of our own, and we have organised about twenty for other people. In the Punjab, the Government asked us to start such a school, and lent us the disused fort in Loodhiana, besides giving us a monthly grant. In the past year ninety-seven students have passed through the school and gone out to teach others. The chief Government weaving schools have adopted our loom. We are now making spinning-wheels, so that the weavers can get better yarn than they can buy from the mills."

It may be added that the influence of this movement extends as far as Central Africa. "A missionary lady," according to a report on the Loodhiana Weaving School, "was sent by her bishop from Uganda to spend six weeks with us studying our methods, and has since sent us excellent samples of cotton grown spun, and woven in Uganda.

The Indian silk industry is also being fostered by the Salvation Army, which last year took over Sir Dorabji Tata's Bangalore silk farm. Both Europeans and Indians are being trained there, and already similar institutions have sprung up, under the Salvation Army's auspices, in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon. A great development of the industry is expected.

One of the most remarkable achievements of the Salvation Army in India is its success in reforming large bands who have for generation been engaged in co-operative and professional highway robbery and murder. The first band entrusted to the Salvation Army by the Government was so satisfactorily handled, and so changed in occupation and disposition, that several other bands have now been put in the same hands. Opium go-downs, vacated through the gradual withdrawal of the Indian Government from the Chinese opium trade have formed admirable quarters for the "settlements" in which the criminals are collected.

Hitherto this particular species of salvation has been confined to the Punjab and the United Provinces. The Bengal Government has now asked the Salvation Army to extend its operations to the criminal bands of that Presidency, and the request will be granted.

* * *

A pillar-box in front of Wanstead (Essex) post office still bears the initials "V.R." Recently a notice board was affixed with the inscription. "E.R. Wanstead Post Office."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette", Jan. 25.)

Mr. Munshi Shaik Yasin Shaik Mahomed, Sub-Inspector, Ganja Warehouse, Ahmednagar, to act as Inspector, Rahuri, Shevgaon and Nevasa, vice Mr. Samson.

Mr. Meheramansing Himatsing, District Inspector, Yeola Range, Nasik District, on return from leave on the 9th February next, to be District Inspector, Kalol and Halol, Panch Mahals.

Mr. E. M. King, District Inspector, Kalol and Halol, to be District Inspector, Dohad and Jhalod, Panch Mahals.

Mr. A. S. Bharucha, clerk in the office of the Collector of Ahmednagar, to act as Sub-Inspector, Ganja Warehouse, vice Mr. Munshi.

Mr. Phirozshah Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 4th January, or subsequent date.

Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia to act as Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., during the absence of Mr. Phirozshah Pestonji Jehangir, on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. Kalidas Umiashankar Oza is authorised to practise as a pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Ratilal Jivanlal Lakhia, LL.B., is authorised to practise in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Hiralal Chunilal Vakil, B.A., LL.B., is admitted as a vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Ghelabhai Chhotalal Shah, B.A., LL.B., is admitted as a vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Govind Harbarao Salvi, LL.B., is authorised to practise as a pleader in the Poona District.

Messrs. J. F. Henriques, L.M. and S., M. G. Oka, L.M. and S., and C.P. Doctor, L.M. and S., are appointed Assistant Surgeons of the Third Grade with effect from the 21st October, the 30th October, and the 6th November, respectively.

The following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges are made, vice Mr. Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar, appointed Additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Nasik, pending further orders:—Mr. M. H. Wagle, Subordinate Judge, Chiplun, to be Subordinate Judge, Panvel; Mr. J. A. Samant, Subordinate Judge, Wai, to be Subordinate Judge, Chiplun; and Mr. Ramkrishna Vaman Bodas, to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Wai.

Mr. Balkrishna Ganesh Kanitkar, L. C. E., Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. B. V. Potdar, Acting Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveri, to act as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gadag, with effect from the 22nd January, pending further orders.

Sirdar Jayandrarao Babarao is appointed Clerk of the Court, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Godhra, vice Mr. Jamietram Narbheram, retired.

Mr. Acharatlal Jhaverdas is appointed Clerk of the Court, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Ahmedabad, vice Sirdar Jayandrarao Babarao transferred.

Mr. N. B. Divatia, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Wai Sub-Division of the Satara District.

Mr. Kashinath Bapuji Mulay, a Karkun in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Parner, is appointed to act as Nazir and Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Parner, vice Mr. Trimbak Bapuji Pathak.

A temporary appointment of Additional First Class, Third Grade Subordinate Judge on Rs. 500 per mensem is created for a period of six months, with effect from the 1st February, and to appoint Mr. Ganesh Ramkrishna Dater, Second Class First Grade Subordinate Judge, Panvel, to hold it and to do duty as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EVENING CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

Cloaks for evening wear, says a London fashion-writer, have become something more than wraps, and this is due to the growing habit of retaining them owing to the prevalence of draughts in public places. The splendour of the new cloak or coat has had something Oriental about it for the past few seasons, and has dominated those toilettes which we have chosen for theatre and restaurant wear. The cross-over effect so popular in every form of dress is seen at its best in the wraps of this season.

SOME QUAINT CLOAKS.

Velvet wraps, fur trimmed, have a vogue of their own, but the use of velvet as a skirt to a rich brocade mantle seen recently at the opera was more extraordinary than handsome. The brocade had a large wall-paper flower-pattern in old rose, and was striped in black. A deep collar of the brocade folded back and edged with skunk, brought pointed fashion to the cross-over, was conventionally bizarre. Above the knee the brocade ended, and a deep band of skunk separated it from the black velvet skirt of the mantle. Many superb and important-looking wraps longer than the toilette are being worn, and are most effective, being much more luxurious-looking than the cloak which comes to an end just above the edge of the skirt. Brocade either as an accessory or as the foundation of the cloak is the most popular medium for expressing the exuberance of the new designs. Long cloaks of tailless ermine and of chinchilla, richly lined, and all with that wrap-over effect which we are told was inspired by the draped blanket of a Red Indian, find favour, but the note of the moment is colour and bizarre effect. At "Rigoletto" lately a wonderful yellow Spanish shawl with a massive design of rose and blue flowers around its fringed borders had been skilfully used by a mondaine as a cloak. It had been so carefully arranged and draped that it had not to be cut at all, the sleeves being arranged like those of a dolman in Early Victorian times. Any one who possesses a large Spanish shawl, provided it is handsome enough to be really effective, could ring the changes on her evening wraps by its use.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours, and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water as at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h m	ft. in.	Jan.	h m	ft. in.
M	22	m 1 9	28 9	22	m 7 17	18 9
		1 3 a	26 1		6 43 a	16 7
TU	23	m 1 35	28 6	23	m 7 45	18 7
		1 37 a	26 1		7 16 a	17 1
W	24	m 2 3	28 2	24	m 8 15	18 6
		2 13 a	25 10		7 45 a	17 10
TH	25	m 2 33	27 9	25	m 8 49	18 4
		2 55 a	25 7		8 20 a	18 10
F	26	m 3 6	27 2	26	m 9 28	18 3
		3 47 a	25 2		9 6 a	19 11
S	27	m 3 43	26 7	27	m 10 15	18 1
		4 5[illegible] a	24 11		10 8 a	21 6
S	28	m 4 30	25 11	28	m 11 17	17 10
		6 16 a	25 0		11 3[illegible] a	21 1 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 22 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h 15m	Sunset	6h 25m
„ 23 (Tuesday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 26m
„ 24 (Wednesday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 27m
„ 25 (Thursday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 27m
„ 26 (Friday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 28m
„ 27 (Saturday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 29m
„ 28 (Sunday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 29m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter Jan. 27th, 2h. 21-4m p.m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3d, 5h. 28-1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20-9m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14-1m. a.m.

A largely signed memorial is to be presented to railway directors on behalf of the Railway Clerks' Association for improved conditions of service. The chief demand of the North Eastern men is that the maximum wage should be raised to £130 at thirty-seven years of age.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 25.

The disturbed conditions in Persia persist, but are at present only feeble and appear unlikely to give any precipitation of importance. Dry weather prevails throughout the country. The forecast shows dry weather generally.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH JANUARY.

Hansi.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Seasonable; sometimes dewy. Cotton picking over in some places, progressing in Broach. Dabhoi arrivals decreasing.

Viramgam.—Unusually cool. No further rain expected.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bellary.—Cotton arriving in small quantities and early arrivals will show black leaf.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north-west Punjab but continue lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect at Lahore. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Heavy cloud still persists in the south while skies are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average on the Kathiawar Coast and at Neemuch; night temperature is also in excess at Veraval and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts but continue lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature remains much above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day is in excess at most stations; night temperature is also slightly higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been rainless over the reporting area in India but skies were heavily clouded and light showers have fallen in the Persian area yesterday. Moderate cloud still persists over lower Sind, in Gujerat and in Central India.

Dry weather is likely.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 26th January 1912.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on Saturday afternoon the 27th instant. Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-9 p.m.

2. A Church Parade will be held in conjunction with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at Santa Cruz on Sunday the 28th instant.

Rendezvous at the Light Horse Camp at 10-30 a.m. Dress—Review Order, White Gloves to be worn, Sword to be slung on the waist belt.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th January.

24 Parades.—Saturday 27th January 1912.

Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahaluxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 p. m. and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

25 Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week-ending Sunday 28th instant.

No 1 Company Sergt C. B. Banks.

No 2 Company Sergt A. W. Barker.

26. Musketry—Sunday 28th January 1912.

Spoon Competitions at Ghat Kopar.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

Distances 200, 500, and 600 yards.

27. Skill-at-Arms Competition:—

There will be a separate prize for Sergeants in this Competition provided at least three compete.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th January.

100. Camp of Instruction—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 27th January to the 3rd February, 1912.

Conveyance—On Saturday the 27th instant.

Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 29th January to 3rd February)

From Santa Cruz 9-15 and 9-36 a.m.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after tara e and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Programmes of Camp work can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

101 Church Parade—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday the 28th instant will be as under:—

Roman Catholic—9 a.m.

Church of England—11 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, uniform side arms only.

102 Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "G" Coy with effect from this date:—

No 6599 Lce-Corpl R L Baylis and No 6972 Vol J E P Corry to be Corporals.

No 6860 Vol F R Aldred, No 7044 Vol B C Lambert and No 6825 Vol V D Cove to be Lance-Corporals.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that all entries for Corps Sports to be held during Camp will close on January 30th. Entries must be made to Capt T. H. Potts.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE REV. F. B. MEYER AND EX-LIEUT. SUTOR.

At the Marylebone Police Court on January 1, before Mr. Paul Taylor, Allan Sutor, formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at Park-square East, Regent's Park.

Mr. Ernest Knight, a deacon at Regent's Park Chapel, stated that on Sunday morning shortly after the service had commenced he noticed the accused in the aisle throwing what appeared to be some papers in the direction of the minister in the pulpit, the Rev. F. B. Meyer. He at once went up to him, and the accused then raised his arm and said, "I protest." Taking him by the arm, the witness said, he conducted him quietly out of the building. The accused then tried to force his way back, and was eventually arrested.

The accused, addressing the magistrate, said his object in going to the church was to protest against what he considered to be a crime against Christianity and also against one's country. The Rev. F. B. Meyer was propagating the idea that at last the peace of God had descended upon the hearts of the natives of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and that the days of difficulties, dangers, trials, and temptation were over. "I say," declared the accused, "that that teaching is doing the people of this country a tremendous injury, because that is the very antithesis of what Christ taught. The other point is that his teaching is entirely contrary to the principles of Nonconformity. The true teaching of Nonconformity is that the temple of God is man's heart, and that man's only hope must be through Christ and not through lawyers or any form of political action.

Mr. Paul Taylor asked the accused if he was going to be so foolish as to continue this conduct with regard to Mr. Meyer. "Yes, I intend to," he replied.

In that case, Mr. Paul Taylor said, he had no alternative but to bind him over in £50 and order him to find two sureties in £25 each to keep the peace for 12 months, or go to prison for six weeks.

The accused.—I will do the six weeks.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For Judgment.

612-10—Bhai K. and G. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji vs Narotumdas Thakoredas and others Mehta and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

391-09—Bhaishanker K. and G. Madhawji Luxmandas, vs Price Wills and Reeves a firm. Little and Co.

888-10—Malvi H. M. and R. Mangaldas Manecklal a firm. vs Gokaldas Atmaram a firm. Mirza M. and M.

845-11—Th. Gandhi, Bossahebbai vs. Ebrahim Jafferji, Motichand and D.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala, Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy Payne and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shashtry, Mah J and M.

631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin, Mukri vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay, Captain and V.

231-08—Edg G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji vs. Dada Aboo and another, Cap. and V.

371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Shivpartab Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa and another Dik D and S.

1154-09—Daph F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. vs H. N. Vakil and another, Payne and Co.

316-09—Daph F and D. The Jain Mfg. Co. and another vs Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Smetham B. and Co.

943-10—Edg, G W. and Co. Ravatmal Narandas vs Sobhagmal Dhudha Kanjee and S.

100-10—Little and Co, Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs J. T. Karaka and another, Payne and Co.

771-11—Mulla and M. Bomanji Rustomji and Co vs J. F. Karaka and another Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1155-09—Chit M and K Mangesh Balkrishna vs. The Oriental Government Secretary Life Assurance Co. and Ltd—Ard. H. D. and Co. Part heard.

562-11—Daph. F. and D. Ratanchand Khimchand vs Chandrabhagabai widow, Wadia G and Co.

720-11—Captain and V. Bai Meherbai vs. B. N. Captain Wadia G. and Co.

695-11—Mehta and D. Bhagwandas Hanmandas vs. Shivji Cooverji Mulla and M.

722-11—Wadia G. and Co. Readymoney and Co. vs. Mansur Kacher Jehangir M. and S.

714-11—Mehta and D, Umer Moloo vs. Rasulbai S. A. Tyabji.

740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Mansukhlal vs. Jasbhai Makandas and Co.—In Person.

123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Kessowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.

451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodhbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.

778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.

569-10—Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.

1026-10—S. A Tyabji—Narbadabai vs Ahmed Suleman—Payne and Co.

444-08—Wadia G and Co—P F Dalal vs N E Bottlewala—Cap and V.

614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co. Crawford B and Co.

120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yamin Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.

622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Assare—Mirza M. and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

15-12—Kanga and S Vally Mahomed Ebrahim vs Rahimtoola Mulla Ebrahim.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M. Part heard.

866-11—Ard H D and Co—Premchand Gellaji and Co vs Vasanji Damji—Cap and V.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co.

533-11—Manekial and T. Hajrabai widow vs. Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed, Chitnis and M.

295-10—Captain and V. Dolatram Vithaldas vs Ramlal Chotani, S. B. Mehta.

606-10—Wadia G. and Co. Owen and Okell vs. Chunilal Damodar, S. B. Mehta.

149-11—Wadia G. and Co. C. F. Parelwala vs Cooverbai, Mulji and K.

758-11—Wadia G. and Co. Madangopal Chandratum vs Abdul Saker Esmail Jehangir & S.

798-11—Th. A. Gandhi. Damania Bros and Co. vs Sitaram Naidu Mirza and M. and M.

671-11—Mirza M. and M. Joshi Keshauram Pragji vs Halimabai widow, Payne and Co.

850-09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs Jewanchand Lalubhai and Co. Tyabji D and Co.

70-09—Payne and Co—Bai Kessar vs Purmanand Itchalal and others—Edg G W and Co.

112-04—M B Chothia—F J Aga vs R T Mody Khund L and M.

69-11—Sham M and H Bai Naval vs T H Desai —Th A Ghandi.

1072-10—Payne and Co—Gangabai widow vs V T Ramji Edg G N and Co.

466-08—Mat J. and M. Noorbai vs Salay Mahomed Haji Ahmed, Payne and Co.

708-08—Mat J. and M. Moosa Haji Joonas vs. Salay Mahomed Haji Mahomed, Payne and Co.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"HOP O' MY THUMB."

It is a pleasant office, says Mr. Herbert Farjeon in the "World" of mail week, to record the passing of the pantomime. True, there is always a dash of sorrow in parting with old and constant companions even those we do not care about, just as (according to Bernard Shaw) the death of anyone we know, even those we like best, is always mingled with a certain satisfaction at being finally done with the fellow. But on the whole the foreshadowed departure of the patomime is a matter for rejoicing, so far removed is this strange form of Yuletide entertainment from the quintessential Christmas spirit—from curled silver snow, frozen stars, and soft-stirring manger, from "the rising of the sun and the running of the deer, the playing of the merry organ, sweet singing in the choir." Beside such things, rednosed allusions to topics that loom ephemerally large, and frilled invitations to the susceptibilities of man, have always shown not a little irreverently. But, while such misfortunes are not altogether at an end, this year's entertainment at Drury Lane can boast a marked progression along desired lines; and Mr. Arthur Collins deserves hearty congratulations for taking a step in the light. He merits encouragement to still braver advances. The theme is "Hop o' my Thumb". It is not described on the programme as a pantomime, but as "a fairy tale." And there you have the keynote of the change which pervades one half of the evening. This is the first half, and quite young children can safely be taken to it by the most scrupulous parents and happily borne away again at about half-past nine, having witnessed a complete and pleasing show. The story of the woodcutter and his wife, the losing of the seven babes in the wood, the consumption of Hop o' my Thumbs crumbs by the thoughtless birds and the adventurous castle of the great fe-fi-fo-fummer is prettily and honestly carried out, with but little digression. "I have often been haunted by a fear that one day, with the ultimate lapse of Barrie copy-rights, Peter Pan would be converted at Old Drury into a Principal Boy singing songs about recalcitrant Home Secretaries, Wendy into a Principal Girl, beseeching the boys to "come along, do, I'm the girlie for you," and James Hook into a low comedian, "fed" by an acrobatic Smee, emulating the humours of old Joe Miller. But such fears are now allayed. I know that in this carefully prepared first part there is a tropical song about paperbag cookery—quite a good one, by the way—and some superfluous fooling by Messrs. Will Evans and Barry Lupino; but the story runs smoothly. Miss Renee Mayer makes an elf-like Hop o' my Thumb, while the forest scene, the interior of Castle Grim, and the Garden of Statues are all pleasing to look upon.

SERIES OF VARIETY TURNS.

Old customs, however, die hard. The second part of this fairy play travels familiar streets, and the story, having come to an end, yields place to a series of variety turns. Mr. George Graves, who is amusing at the expense of the Insurance Bill (the butt of the season), and refuses to "lubricate the mucilage," develops unexpectedly into a bard of the Wilkie species, and asks in a tongue-torturing song whether this shop stocks shot socks with spots? Miss Violet Loraine declared (on the opening night) that "We mean to be the top-dog still: bow-wow, we mean to be the top-dog still," in a song that incidentally announced that we "shut up the Germans with Grey." (When will people learn that patriotism and hostility do not necessarily go hand in hand?) And so the turns proceed, "a la" Tivoli, the only principals who do not step out of the picture being Miss Renee Mayer (who should speak up a little) and Miss Fanny Brough, who, even when she is dressed in a blue silk hatem skirt, with a big white bow under her chin and a folly's cap on her head, is always "legitimate." But, after all, since the Harlequinade died for all practical purposes when it lapsed into banalities, may it not be forecasted that "Part Two" is now simply waiting to supply its place in the Fairy Play of the Future?

"THE MIRACLE."

These are the days of priests and holy pilgrims, lords and loons, fair women clothed in sandal and in samite, and troubadours chanting "serenas" to their mistresses. These are the days when forests gleam with wounded knights carried upon horse-litters, prancing gentlemen in plumed hats and enamelled girdles, abbots ambling by on milk-white palfreys, and robbers all struck about the belt with knives and edges. Such is the mediævalism which Herr Max Reinhardt sets himself the task of reproducing in the vast arena of Olympia this Christmastide, in many respects with extraordinary success. Yet it must be confessed that those who go to "The Miracle" expectant of a repetition of the supreme artistic excellence of "Sumurun" are likely to return with a dampened enthusiasm. For the subject of his wordless Mystery Spectacle, Dr. Karl Vollmoeller has chosen the old legend of the nun who is lured from the Church by the call of the world. After a train of passionate adventures she returns to the sanctuary with a dead child in her arms, expecting to be driven from the doors; but in her absence the Holy Image of the Virgin has descended from its shrine and assumed her place among her sisters, who thenceforth think of her only as a being divinely exalted above themselves. M. Maeterlinck has already re-familiarised us with the story, but his treatment and Dr. Vollmoellers's are as wide asunder as the unseen world and the seen; M. Maeterlinck's characters speak, and their words have the simplicity and the profundity of silence. Dr. Vollmoeller's are mute and their silence too frequently fails to rise above the trivialities of speech. Yet this is perhaps not entirely his fault. There are errors of production and if the whole trend of the story is too scratchy episodic, and long-drawn-out to create a satisfying artistic ensemble, and if the beautiful sense of miracle and mystery which permeates the first act of the spectacle is replaced in the final act by a certain sense of depression we cannot call the author wholly to account. Unmeaning dances, belonging to the modern era of pantomime rather than the ancient era of pageantry, are introduced, lengthening unnecessarily a too-long performance; and a weak last act is not strengthened by the effect of the children's festival, in which girls much too big appear dressed as boys, and the parcels distributed among them by the nuns might have come direct from any of our big bazaars. But despite some ground for cavilling, a great deal of the spectacle can be praised without reserve. The first act is moving, beautiful, and atmospheric; and in the succeeding tableaux, which will probably be the most popular, the opening effect of a riotous banquet and, later, a procession of troops and knights, are of Herr Reinhardt's best. He is almost always successful when he can occupy his great arena with great crowds.

THREE IMPORTANT ROLES.

There are three "roles" of real importance: the Madonna, the erring Nun, and the Spielmann—that fantastic musician whose pipe is the evil lure which calls his victim into the world and plays its ghastly comment on every tragedy that stains the wanton's career with blood. This is a fine character, in which Herr Max Pallenberg fails to produce the essential effect. His movements are excellent, but his facial expression is wholly without subtlety, and he misses the ultimate sinister symbolism of the part. Of Natacha Trouhanova, who enacts the Nun, we have heard much in the first act she has charm, variety, and personality; yet as soon as she embarks upon the drama's most vivid episodes she becomes a lay figure, emotionally numbed and unexpectedly ineffective. This is disappointing after the enchanting grace of her earlier work. It is to Maria Carmi, as the Madonna, that the palm must unhesitatingly be awarded. She touches the final act with light and beauty, and she was worthy to be elected for her exquisite hands alone. Herr Humpardinck's music is expressive and harmonious.

ŒDIPUS REX.

Mr. Martin Harvey's preparations for the production of "Œdipus Rex" are complete and Professor Reinhardt has rehearsed the company and the huge crowd of Theban citizens, in the altered surroundings of the new staging and novel eletric installations. It has been decided that music shall be added to the presentation. The audiences promise to be exceptionally brilliant ones, including among others the Prime Minister, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and other members of the Honorary Committee.

A RECORD NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES.

Miss Pauline Chase celebrated her 900th performance as Peter Pan, at the Duke of York's Theatre, in mail week. This is a remarkable record for any actress, the performances extending, as they do, over a period of six years, during which Miss Chase has, it is said, only been absent on three occasions. Clearly she does not trouble her understudy very greatly.

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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine caused me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends, Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

6th September, 1909.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 1/- Tins (English) each. Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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